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SEED AND PLANT CATALOGUE

1872

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LAW, SOMNER, AND CO.,

IN SYDNEY,

SEEDSMEN & PLANT MERCHANTS,

258 & 260 PITT ST., SYDNEY.



Cox's Golden Gem Rock Melon.

ANDERSON, HALL, AND CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO LAW, SOMNER, AND CO., IN SYDNEY.)



TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

IN coming before our friends with a new name, a few remarks will not be out of place.

A change of firm was rendered necessary by the death of Mr. WILLIAM LAW; and the remaining partners of the old firm determined to separate the different businesses, Mr. SOMNER taking the Melbourne and New Zealand establishments, and Mr. ANDERSON, having joined Mr. F. B. HALL, of Hall Bros., retained the Sydney connection. This is the only change that has taken place, as we occupy the old premises, have the same staff of assistants, and Mr. ANDERSON, who established the late firm in Sydney, will be your correspondent as heretofore.

We part with the time-honored name with great reluctance, and trust that the friends of the old firm will continue their patronage to the new, and it will be our constant care to merit their good opinion.

We are now in the best position to supply all orders entrusted to us, both wholesale and retail, as both partners will take an active part in the management of the business.

Our new supplies are all to hand, and are of the finest quality, and we now solicit your early favors, which shall have our best attention and care.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.

GEO. ANDERSON.
FRED. B. HALL.

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HINTS TO STOREKEEPERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

THE demand for Seeds is steadily increasing, and there are few townships in the colony of any magnitude that have not at least one establishment where a supply of seeds can be obtained.

Not many years ago vegetables were quite a novelty in the country towns, but now they are plentiful everywhere, thanks to the enterprise of the storekeepers who encouraged a desire to cultivate them by offering a supply of seeds close at hand.

We again invite those who are in a position to add an assortment of Seeds to their present business, to consider the following facts :—

A very small investment of capital will purchase a general assortment of Seeds, and if a first-class article is supplied a steady demand is sure to follow.

The growth of all Vegetable Seeds can be relied on for at least twelve months, and as we test all our stock before sale, our customers can rely upon their supplies ; and we shall be most happy to afford any information connected with the business, and correct any errors in orders as they come to hand.

The sale of Seeds does not entail much labor, as we supply gummed envelopes of all sizes suitable for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 6 oz. packets.

We supply Show Cards gratis, and always present a copy of our “Handbook to the Garden” with first orders.

We do not appoint any agents, preferring to do business direct with the purchaser ; but we offer such inducements to storekeepers as should stimulate them to push the trade to our mutual benefit.

Our terms are cash, or reference in Sydney from unknown correspondents.

A CASE OF GARDEN SEEDS,

Recommended to Storekeepers for a first trial. Price £10.

2 Bushel Peas,	4 sorts	2 lb. Carrot,	2 sorts
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Broad Beans		1 lb. Parsnip, <i>hollow crowned</i>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ French Beans,	2 sorts	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cauliflower,	2 sorts
4 lb. Cabbage,	sorts	1 lb. Mustard, White	
6 lb. Turnip, 4 sorts, white, yellow,		1 lb. Cress, curled	
and Swede		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cucumber, Long Green	
4 lb. Radish, 2 „ long and Turnip		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Water Melon	
1 lb. Lettuce, sorts (Cabbage vars)		1 lb. Curled Parsley	
3 lb. Onion,	2 sorts	500 Seed Pockets	
Handbook, Catalogues, and Show Cards.			

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SEEDS BY POST.

THE Sample Post is a great boon to residents in the far interior; and it would surprise many of our customers were they to see our post bag during the busy season, often containing, as it does, many hundred varieties of seeds, for delivery to the most distant parts of the country. An abundant supply of vegetables is now to be found where such was quite a rarity formerly, and we firmly believe that this is mainly attributable to the great facility afforded for obtaining a supply of good seeds through the sample post.

We again add the table of charges:—

Parcels for transmission to any part of New South Wales:

Not exceeding 4 oz.	...	...	...	...	2d.	} Regulation post bags for packets of 4 and 8 oz.—2d. each.
„ „ 6 oz.	...	...	...	...	3d.	
„ „ 8 oz.	...	...	...	...	4d.	
No packet must exceed 8 oz.						

Parcels for the neighboring Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, are chargeable at double the above rates.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING POST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Delivered Free by Post to any part of the colony for One Pound Sterling.

3 ounces Cabbage (early and late)	1 ounce Parsley	1 ounce Leek
1 „ Lettuce	1 „ Cauliflower	1 packet Celery
1 „ Carrot	3 „ Turnip (3 sorts)	2 packets Melons (sorts)
1 „ Onion	1 „ Cress	1 „ Cucumber
1 „ Radish	1 „ Mustard	1 „ Pumpkin
1 „ Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Beet	1 „ Tomato
	1 packet Vegetable Marrow.	

Half the above quantities forwarded free by post for Ten Shillings in Stamps.

Payment of Small Sums can be made by Post Office Order or Postage Stamps which ever may be the most convenient.

PREPAYMENT OF SMALL ORDERS NECESSARY.

OUR customers can have no conception of the amount of correspondence our business demands of us, and still less the amount of book-keeping rendered necessary by the booking of small orders. Those accounts have become so numerous of late, that we are compelled to announce that *we cannot send small orders unless prepaid or sent by former customers.*

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Let us show how those accounts are opened, and how much trouble we should be spared were they prepaid :—

A correspondent writes to send him a few ounces of seeds, and promises to remit the amount immediately upon receipt of invoice ; the seeds are posted, duly invoiced, and entered in our books ; but our correspondents often forget, or overlook the matter, thus compelling us to pass the whole transaction through the windings of double entry. At the end of the quarter the account is again rendered, and may then be remitted by our customer, to whom we have to post an acknowledgement. It will thus be seen that we should be saved an immense amount of trouble, if all would enclose cost of small orders, which can be ascertained from our catalogue, and if this is not at hand, we shall make up the order to the amount remitted.

We trust that we will not be misunderstood regarding those small orders. *We do not object to the smallest order*, which will, at all times meet with the utmost attention and quick despatch. We strive to cultivate a large retail business, as well as provide for our large wholesale trade.

DESPATCH OF GOODS.

To prevent delay, and secure the prompt despatch of orders, attention to the following hints will be of service :—

Care should be taken that each order is accompanied by the **Name and Address** of the sender **in full**, and the **route** by which the goods are to be sent should be distinctly stated. If this is left to our own discretion we shall always select the most direct route, and advise our Customer at once.

Parcels forwarded to the Southern and Western Districts by Cobb and Co.'s coaches require the carriage **prepaid** in Sydney.

Packing.—Where an order includes both bulky goods, such as Lucerne Grasses, Oats, &c., in sacks, and also small parcels of Garden Seeds, the latter will be found enclosed in the mouth of the bags—our object being to make as few packages as possible.

We deliver all goods free on board at all the steamers' wharves, also the railway station, and various carriers' offices in the city.

We shall at all times see that goods are well and securely packed ; but after despatching such goods, receipted in "**good order**," our responsibility for losses, damage, or miscarriage ceases.

TERMS.—Cash, or a reference in Sydney from unknown correspondents.

Payments.—Our customers are requested to remit by **Bank Draft**, cheque on Sydney, or Post Office Order. We must remind our friends, that COUNTRY cheques are chargeable with One Shilling collection. Amounts under Twenty Shillings can be remitted in **Postage Stamps**.

Double Sacks.—When Clover or Lucerne are ordered in quantity, we usually take the precaution to pack in DOUBLE SACKS, which explain the extra charge made in our invoice.

GARDEN SEEDS.

** Under the heading of Vegetables, we give a few general hints for the guidance of the amateur. We refer to the County of Cumberland particularly; however, our remarks will apply to any part of New South Wales, provided an allowance is made for the variation of climate.

Further information can be obtained from our "HANDBOOK TO THE GARDEN." Price, 1s.

ASPARAGUS.

1s. per oz.

Erfurt Giant
Grayston's

Novelty—Connover's Colossal (new).—This remarkable variety was raised in New York, and has been found to surpass all others; at 2 years old it will produce 15 to 40 sprouts, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. 1s. per packet

CULTIVATION.

This excellent vegetable is easily cultivated from seed. During August or September sow a bed that has been previously prepared and trenched, and heavily manured during the previous season. Sow in rows two feet apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches. During the second season the plants will be fit for cutting. A light dressing of salt is beneficial during the Winter: the young plants admit of transplanting if required.

BEANS (French or Kidney.)

1s. 6d. per quart.

Pale Dun, or Cream Colored
Dark Dun, or Liver Colored
China Speckled, or Robin's Egg
Negro Long Pod, *keeps color well*
Red Speckled, *useful variety*
Governor Denison, *favorite sort*

BEANS, FRENCH (Runners.)

1s. 6d. per quart.

Napoleon or Zebra, *recommended*
White Dutch, *large and fine*
Scarlet Runner, *beautiful and useful*, 2s per quart

BEANS, FRENCH (Runners)

—Continued.

CULTIVATION.

This useful vegetable is adapted to nearly every situation and soil; a good deep rich loam is, however, the most favorable. Sow the dwarf varieties in rows two feet apart, and the tall kinds three feet. By successional sowing a supply can be kept up for six months during the year.

BEANS (Broad.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Broad Windsor (Taylor's)
Green Windsor
Beck's Green Gem
Early Long Pod
Sword Long Pod
Johnson's Wonderful

CULTIVATION.

A deep strong loamy soil is most favorable for the crop, and if the land has been previously prepared with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in drills or rows three feet apart, leaving about four inches between each bean; to some of the stronger varieties a still greater space should be allowed. Earth up as the plants progress, and when the Beans are in full bloom pinch out the tops so as to encourage them to set. Plant during February, March, and April.

BEET.

1s. per oz.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red
Blood Red
Henderson's Short Top
Whyte's Black
Silver, or Spinach Beet

BEET—Continued.

**Novelty — Large Ribbed }
White Spinach or Silver }**
Beet

These are two French varieties of this deservedly esteemed vegetable, very handsome, and of delicate flavor.

CULTIVATION.

A strong loamy soil is most suitable for Beet, though a fair crop can be obtained from ordinarily good soil. Sow during September or October, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are fit to handle thin out to eight or ten inches in the rows. Fresh or green manure must be avoided, otherwise the roots will fork.

BORECOLE, or KALE.

1s. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens
Melville's Garnishing

CULTIVATION.

Deeply-worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle transplant into rows; let the plants stand from nine to twelve inches from each other, and the rows at least three feet apart.

BROCOLI.

1s. 6d. per oz.

Adam's Early White
Gillespie's Early
Grange's Early

GARDEN SEEDS.

BROCOLI—*Continued.*

Chappel's Cream
Elleston's Mammoth
Knight's Protecting
Large Sulphur
Walcheren
Wilcove's Late White
Purple Cape

CULTIVATION.

Sow for Summer use, in a well-prepared seed bed, during May or June, and prick out into rows during July or August. For a Winter crop sow during January or February, and plant out after first Autumn rains. A strong rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

1s. per oz.

Roseberry
Common
Albert

CULTIVATION.

Our directions for the management of Borecole will apply also to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of Sprouts do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible.

CABBAGE.

9d. per oz.

St. John's Day, *best Summer variety*
East Ham, *a great favorite*
West Ham, *large and regular*
London Market, *white heart variety*
Enfield Market, *first-class variety*
Winningstadt, *large and very weighty*
Early Battersea, *useful variety*
,, Dwarf York, *small and good*
Large York, *medium size, fine*
Sugar Loaf, *fine flavor*
Drumhead, *common, very large*
Gibson's Improved Drumhead
Flat Dutch, *large and late*
Red Pickling, *choice strain*

CABBAGE—*Continued.*

"Victorian Prize"—A colonial raised variety of great size, specimens of which have been exhibited by us weighing 30lbs. Price, 1s. per ounce

Wheeler's Cocoa-nut—A very fine, cone-shaped cabbage, large heart, and delightful flavor; quite a novelty. 1s. per packet

CULTIVATION.

This deservedly esteemed and useful vegetable can be cultivated during nearly the whole year, and on nearly every description of soil; ample feeding is, however, necessary, and this can be supplied either by well-rotted stable manure or bone-dust; if the latter is employed we recommend its being dug in. Sow in a seed bed, and when the plants are in the second leaf, plant out into rows three feet apart. The most useful cabbage to resist the aphids during summer is *St. John's Day*; and the following are esteemed by market gardeners as being the best winter varieties:—East Ham, West Ham, London Market, Enfield Market, Drumhead, and Flat Dutch. For private use, we recommend Early York, London and Enfield Market, and East and West Ham; St. John's for a summer crop.

CABBAGE (Savoy.)

A hardy variety of Cabbage most suitable for cold districts.

9d. per oz.

Drumhead, *large white heart*
Dwarf Green Curled
Dwarf Ulm } *Small and early*
Marcellin }

Couve Tronchuda, or Sea Kale Cabbage—Peculiarly delicate and agreeable in flavour, used like silver beet. 1s. per ounce.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

6d. per packet.

CULTIVATION.

Sow in a seed pan or warm border, during Spring, and prick out the plants when fit to handle, so that they will stand about a foot apart. Keep weeds down, and stir the soil occasionally.

CARROT.

9d. per oz.

Early Short Horn, *short, good color*
Early Scarlet Horn, *early, good color*
Improved Intermediate, *fine*
Large Altringham
Long Red Surrey
Newark, *improved*

CULTIVATION.

Drill in on land that has been deeply dug or trenched, and that had a heavy dressing for a previous crop; avoid fresh manure, for it will encourage the roots to fork. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and thin out soon as possible to the necessary distance. Keep the soil stirred to prevent caking. Keep weeds well down.

CAULIFLOWER.

2s. per oz.

Early London, *white flower, early*
Large Asiatic, *late variety, fine*
Stadtholder, *very fine*
Walcheren, *can be depended on*
Alma, *fine early sort*
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth
Chandler's Dwarf Mammoth, *an immense flower, and good color (new).* 1s. per packet

CULTIVATION.

Many of our market gardeners make a first sowing about Christmas with a chance of a crop only, as there is no other vegetable so dependent on the season. If the weather is unfavorable the plants will run to leaf, and result only in disappointment. We recommend sowing about the end of January, in a sheltered corner, and pricking out when in the second leaf into well enriched soil, giving ample space between the rows. Care must be taken that the plants do not remain too long in the seed beds so as to become stunted, otherwise good heads cannot be obtained.

CELERY.

1s. per oz.

Turner's Incomparable White
Cole's Crystal

CELERY—*Continued.*

Seymour's Superb „
 Ivery's Nonsuch, Pink „
 Cole's Red Solid
 Laing's Mammoth Red
 Dickson's Champion Red (new)

CULTIVATION.

Raise the young plants in a seed pan or box which has been previously filled with good rich light soil. When the plants are fit to handle, prick out into trenches that have been dug two feet deep; in the bottom place three inches of fine, rich, old manure, adding an equal depth of soil; mix well together, and on this compost place the young plants, supplying them with ample moisture. As the plants progress earth up with the soil thrown out in making the trenches, so as to secure fine, crisp, and well blanched Celery.

CORN OR MAIZE.

Sugar or Sweet
 Pop Corn

CULTIVATION.

A few rows of the above, placed in an ordinary good garden soil, will be found useful, both as a vegetable and shelter for more tender crops. The Pop Corn can be planted much closer than other varieties.

CRESS.

Water Cress, 2s per oz.
 Indian, or Nasturtium, 1s per oz.
 American
 Australian }
 Golden } 6d. per oz.
 Triple Curled }

CULTIVATION.

Sow the curled varieties in a rich corner, where there is abundant moisture; selecting a shady place; if this is not to be had, cover over with boughs so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Sow very thick. Water cress can be easily raised from seed. If sown on the bank of a creek or waterhole, where there is plenty of moisture, if among weeds so much the better, the plants will be fit to cut in two months.

CUCUMBER.

6d. per packet.

The varieties marked * are made up in small packets of from 12 to 24 seeds; others are sold by weight. 2s. per oz.

Long Green Prickly } Highly re-
 Choice Long Green } commend-
 ed.

Long Pure White, highly recom-
 mended

Long Green Southgate

*Cuthill's Black Spine

*Cuthill's Highland Mary

*Improved Sion House

*Lord Kenyon's Favorite

*Lynch's Star of the West

*Manchester Prize

*Mill's Jewess

*Sir Colin Campbell

*Telegraph

*West India Gherkin

*Snake

CULTIVATION.

To have early Cucumbers they must be raised in a gentle heat in a frame placed on a hot bed of stable manure; when in the second leaf plant out into well enriched soil, cover with a hand frame or box for a few days, and mulch well with stable litter, which will be a protection to the young plants. It will be a safe plan to place the case over the plants at night, while there is danger of cold winds or frost; a little liquid manure is very beneficial. Stop the vines if inclined to grow too freely. The first sowing may be made in the open ground during September.

EGG PLANT.

6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple

Long Purple, very ornamental

Long White China, do

New Scarlet, beautiful novelty

„ Striped do

White, large egg-shaped fruit

Early Dwarf Purple

CULTIVATION.

We recommend the Egg Plant to be raised in pots or seed pans, placed in a cool frame. When the plants

EGG PLANT—*Continued.*

are thoroughly established prick out into the border where they are wanted to fruit. Shelter with boughs and allow plenty of space between each. When well grown this is a very ornamental plant.

ESCHALLOTS SEED.

1s. per packet.

ENDIVE.

6d. per packet.

Batavian	} substitute for Lettuce
Green Curled	
Staghorn	
Triple Curled Mossy	

CULTIVATION.

This vegetable is a suitable substitute for Lettuce during winter, and the treatment is quite similar. To secure delicate white heads, tie them up closely so as they may become blanched.

KOHL RABI (Turnip-rooted Cabbage.)

1s. per oz.

Large Green	} Largely used in Germany
„ Purple	

CULTIVATION.

Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips; land in good heart will require no additional dressing when sowing. When the bulbs are about three inches in diameter they are fit for use; at this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavor.

LEEK.

1s. per oz.

London Flag

Musselburgh

CULTIVATION.

The first sowing of this vegetable can be made during June or July. Select a rich soil, and sow in a seed bed; and when fit, prick out into rows; where large roots are required ample space is necessary; earth up as the plants advance so as to blanch the roots.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LETTUCE.

1s. per oz.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage
Tennis Ball ,,
Victoria ,,
Crystal Palace Prize Cos
Paris Green ,,
" White ,,
Carter's Giant White Cos
" Brown ,,

Tom Thumb Lettuce—The best variety for private use; hearts well and quickly; crisp, and well flavored.

CULTIVATION.

With little trouble Lettuce can be had nearly all the year round. Moisture being the great essential condition; the summer season, therefore, is the most difficult time to succeed. Select for this crop a well manured, deeply trenched portion of the garden; if to be sown in beds, spread the seed sparingly, so that the plants will not become drawn; when in the second leaf they will be fit for transplanting. For a summer crop we recommend sowing the seed in the permanent rows, and thinning out to the required distance; and by so doing, the chance of running to seed is greatly lessened. Plant in shallow trenches, so that any moisture will find a natural drain, and irrigation can then be more easily effected.

MELON (Water.)

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Black Spanish, *useful variety*
Goodwin's Improved, *like Sugar Melon*
Green Round, *fine quality*
Ice Cream, *one of the best*
Long Island ,,
Mountain Sprout, *white seeded variety*
Sugar, *red seeded variety*
Preserving, or Pie

CULTIVATION.

Select a rich piece of land, on the bank of a creek if possible, and without any additional dressing plant the seed in hills some three or four feet apart; same time sow among the hills a few grains of maize, either broadcast or in rows, which will shade the vines and increase the

crop, and make the fruit cool when ready to eat. Should the vines incline to run very long, stop by pinching them; this should be avoided if possible.

MELONS (Rock or Musk.)

This is one of the choicest of our fruits when properly grown, and rarely to be met with in perfection in our markets. There is no fruit produced from seed more liable to degenerate; if we select the choicest fruit from which to save seed, the chances are that our melons produced therefrom will be flavorless, tasteless rubbish, and for this reason we annually import a supply of seed of English growth. Cox's Golden Gem is the latest novelty, of fine size and flavor.

*Those marked thus * 6d. per large packet.*

Others, 6d. per small packet.

**Cox's Golden Gem.****Novelty—Cox's Golden Gem—**

A large, round, beautifully netted, yellow fruit; flesh whitish green, flavor rich and excellent. 1s. per packet of 12 seeds.

Snow's Hybrid. green flesh

*Pine Apple, ,, ,,

Beechwood ,, ,,

Orion ,, ,,

Carter's Excelsior ,, ,,

*Green Citron

*Large Persian

MELONS—continued.

*Nutmeg
Queen Anne's Pocket
Frogmore, scarlet flesh
Princess Alexandra, scarlet flesh
Turner's Scarlet Gem ,, ,,
Bromham Hall
Trentham Hybrid
*Jenny Lind
*Large Yellow Canteloupe
*Skilman's Netted

CULTIVATION.

Our remarks regarding Water Melons will equally well apply to this fruit, with some trifling exceptions. Do not manure strongly with this crop as in the case of Water Melons, as it is high flavour and not rank growth that is most esteemed. Stop the vines as recommended for Cucumbers, and avoid watering as the fruit begins to ripen.

MUSTARD.

6d. per oz.

Finest White

CULTIVATION.

This well known Salad is usually sown with Cress, and our remarks as to its culture can be closely followed

OKRA.

6d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf
Long Green

OKRA—Continued.

CULTIVATION.

Sow in drills in moderately rich soil, and thin out in the rows to the distance of eighteen inches; when the seed pods are well formed they will be found excellent for thickening soups.

ONION.

9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish
White "
Brown Globe
White "
Giant Flat Madeira
Large Tripoli
James's Keeping
Strasburgh
Danver's Pale Yellow
Silver-skin (true) pickling, 1s.
per ounce.
Deep Blood Red, 1s. per ounce



Giant Rocca Onion, a splendid variety of Onion, large, globular, light brown skin, and of delicate flavor

CULTIVATION.

The soil best adapted for onions is of a loamy or sandy character, in good heart and possessing plenty of well rotted manure in its composition. For a main crop sow during May or August; a further sowing can follow in September for late keeping Onions. Sow in drills and thin out to about six inches apart; the surplus plants can be transplanted; should the weather permit they will produce fine bulbs. As the crop begins to ripen, bend down the tops, it will mature the bulbs earlier.



Champion Moss Parsley.

PARSLEY.

6d. per oz.

Triple Curled
Myatt's Garnishing
Champion Moss, 1s. per oz.

CULTIVATION.

Parsley should be sown twice a year, during Spring and Autumn. On any description of soil it will succeed; but to secure the finest curled plants, a pretty good soil is necessary, and the plants allowed plenty of space, say about a foot each way.

PARSNIP.

9d. per oz.

Hollow Crowned
Large Guernsey
Student

CULTIVATION.

The mode of culture already recommended for Carrot may be applied successfully to Parsnip. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants when sufficiently advanced to eight or nine inches in the rows. As recommended for Carrots, all fresh manure must be avoided, the soil should be deeply worked so as to produce fine long Parsnips.

PEAS (Earliest Varieties.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Carter's First Crop, or Sutton's Ringleader, *very early, small pods*
Daniel O'Rourke, 3 ft., *first early*
Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft.
Tom Thumb, long pods, 1 ft.
Warner's Early Emperor, 2½ ft.
Beck's Prizetaker, 4 ft.
Essex Rival (new), 3 ft., *great bearer, good pods*
Peabody, 1 foot, great cropper, long pods. Tom Thumb section, 1s 6d per quart.

PEAS (Second Early)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Prizetaker, 4 ft.
Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.
Bishop's Long Podded Dwarf, 2 ft.
Cricketer, 3 ft.
Spanish Fan Branching

PEAS (Later Varieties.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Bedman's Blue Imperial, 2 ft.
Burbridge's Eclipse, 2 ft.
Woodford's Green Marrow, 3 ft.
Blue Prussian, 3 ft.
Blue Scimitar, 2 ft.

PEAS (Wrinkled Marrows.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

M'Lean's Advancer, 2 ft.
 M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 inches,
 very dwarf; *wonderful bearer*
 Veitch's Perfection, 2½ ft.
 Yorkshire Hero, 2½ ft.: *an im-*
provement on the above
 Spider, or Basket, 2 ft.
 Climax, or Napoleon, 4 ft.
 Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2 ft.
 Champion of England, 5 ft.



Laxton's Quality Pea (new)—
 A second early wrinkled pea of
 great productiveness, remark-

Laxton's Quality Pea (new)—*Continued.*

able pods, and of delightful
 flavour; highly recommended,
 and now offered for the first
 time. 2s. 6d. per pint

CULTIVATION.

Sow in ground that has been pre-
 viously enriched with well-rotted
 manure, always avoiding a rank
 dressing, as being liable to throw the
 Peas into a strong growth, to the
 detriment of the crop. Sow in double
 rows three feet apart, so as to give
 easy access for hoeing; keep well
 cleaned, and earth neatly up when
 three inches high. By sowing the
 different successional varieties a sup-
 ply can be kept up nearly all the year
 round.

PEPPER or CAPSICUM.

6d. per packet.

Bird's Eye (true)
 Cherry
 Large Bell
 Long Red Cayenne
 „ Yellow Cayenne
 Small Chili -
 Sweet Mountain, large
 „ Spanish „

CULTIVATION.

Sow in pots placed in a cold frame
 or pit; transplant out during Septem-
 ber. Seed may be sown in the open
 border about the middle of the month.
 Plant the smaller varieties two feet
 apart, and the "Large Bell" variety
 three feet each way. Any moderately
 good soil will suit.

PUMPKIN.

1s. per oz.

Crown (*choice stock*)
 Mammoth
 Large Cheese
 Navel
 Connecticut Field
 Button, *fine dry sort*

CULTIVATION.

Plant in hills or holes three feet
 apart each way, in good, strong, rich
 soil; it will be found to be an advan-
 tage to the young plants if a few
 grains of maize are sown with them,

PUMPKIN—Continued.

as recommended for Water Melon.
 We notice the "Crown" and
 "Button" as good table varieties
 and free bearers.

ROSELLA.

This plant is a native of Queens-
 land, where it grows with great
 luxuriance, and attains a height of
 about four feet: it forms a beauti-
 ful Shrub of erect habit. Makes
 excellent jam, requiring only to be
 tasted to be appreciated. This
 plant will stand any amount of
 heat, and from our experience of it,
 we think it will do well in this
 colony. It is of the first import-
 ance, however, to have it sown
 early in Spring, and when there is
 no danger of frost; by this manage-
 ment the plants will be vigorous
 before summer, and fruit during
 the autumn months. It is worth
 cultivation for ornamental pur-
 poses.

Price per packet, 6d.

RADISH.

6d per oz.

Long Scarlet, or Salmon	} 1s. per oz.
Red Turnip	
White „	
Black Spanish	
French Breakfast	
Large White Chinese	
Rose Olive-shaped	
Scarlet „	
Raphanus Caudatus, rat's tail radish	

CULTIVATION.

A light rich soil that has been pre-
 viously well manured produces the
 best Radish, though any ordinary
 soil will produce roots of fair quality.
 This crop is nearly always cultivated
 in beds and sown broadcast; but a
 far better method is to sow in drills
 six inches apart, and when the plants
 are fit, thin out to a distance of an
 inch apart; but this means a much
 more even crop will be obtained

**American Early Rose.****POTATOES.**

We have much pleasure in offering to our patrons the undermentioned fine varieties, which have been carefully grown for us by a gentleman taking great pains to secure good stocks. The potatoes are from the Wingecarribbee District, which produces the finest keeping potatoes in the market. What we offer are for the most part small seed size, and such as are rarely to be met with in our market. The following varieties will be ready for delivery in July next :

Early Ashleaf Kidney
Potato

„ Cambridge „ „

„ Fluke „ „

„ White Rough Round

„ Burrace

Somner's 100-fold Red Skin
Scot's Grey

Improved Derwents

We shall be happy to book orders for July delivery

AMERICAN EARLY ROSE.

Having secured a small stock of this celebrated Potato, we hope to be able to offer it to our customers

next season, when we shall have thoroughly tested its merits. We are indebted to Dr. Reid for our small supply, that gentleman having been more fortunate than ourselves in importing it, has kindly handed us a few from his garden at Coogee.

CULTIVATION.

The finest potatoes are produced from virgin soil of naturally good quality; however, very fair crops can be grown on any ordinarily good soil. When manuring is necessary, care should be taken that the dressing is thoroughly well decayed, as rank manure tends to drive the plants to haulm, and greatly lessens the weight of the produce. Plant in rows two or three feet apart, and about one foot in the rows; keep clean and earth up as the plants progress.

RHUBARB.

2s. per oz.

Giant
Mitchell's Albert
Myatt's Linnaeus
„ Albert

CULTIVATION.

To raise Rhubarb from seed it is necessary to sow the seed in a bed well sheltered with boughs, and prepared previously; the soil cannot be too rich, as on this depends the vigor-

RHUBARB—Continued.

ous growth of the stems, which is a point of excellence. When the young plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows, three feet apart; should flower stems appear they should be immediately removed.

SALSIFY.

1s. per oz.

CULTIVATION.

To be grown and used precisely the same as Parsnip and Carrot. When used for forcing, this crop is treated like Rhubarb; it should, however, be planted in clumps and covered with a pot or box, and the grass-like tops cut and cooked like Sea Kale.

SEA KALE.

1s. per oz.

CULTIVATION.

In making beds for this vegetable, the ground must be deeply trenched and manured, and, as a dressing for Autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable—sea-weed dug in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand three feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots made for the purpose; this will cause them to blanch, and it is only in this

SEA KALE—*Continued.*

state they are used. As soon as the full cutting has been made, clear away the covering to allow the plants to make their natural growth, and recover themselves for another season.

SPINACH.

6d. per oz.

Round (colonial grown)

Prickly " "

New Zealand, 1s. per oz

CULTIVATION.

Sow in rows about a foot apart, and thin out as soon as fit to handle. Spinach thrives best in good, rich soil, and should be well manured; let the first picking be made as soon as the second leaves are full grown, and pinch out the top should the seed stems appear. The "Round" is recommended for Summer, and the "Prickly" for Winter sowing.

SQUASH.

6d. per packet.

Early White Custard, fine

Boston Marrow

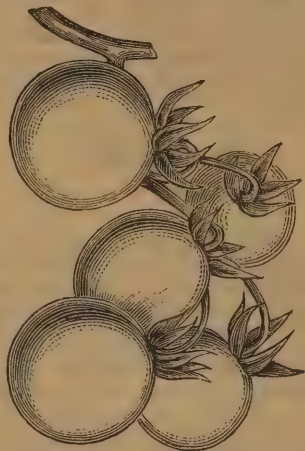
Early Golden Bush

Early White Bush

Hubbard, fine.

CULTIVATION.

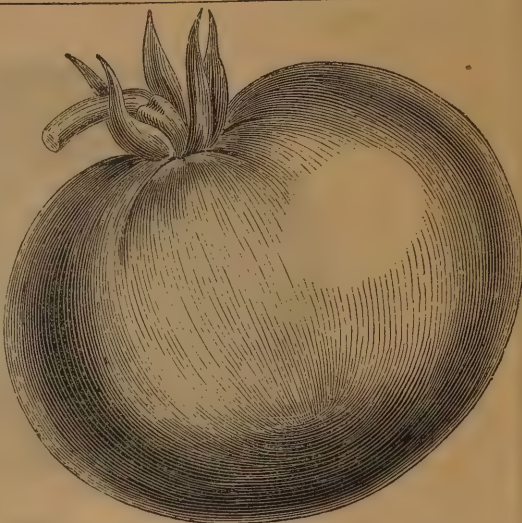
The hints we have already given regarding Pumpkin will apply equally to this crop; less space, however, will be necessary between the plants, as they do not incline to run, being for the most part of bush growth.

**Yellow Cherry Tomato.****TOMATO.**

6d. per packet.

Believing that this excellent fruit is not sufficiently appreciated, we have been induced to bring it before our customers somewhat prominently, to induce them to give it a trial. Nothing can be more wholesome, nothing more delicious, and no plant can be more easily grown. We have now many varieties to choose from—the Trophy is the last American novelty which has fruited in this country. Those who have not grown Tomatos should certainly order.

Mammoth Red
Large Red Smooth
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Pear Shaped
Yellow Plum
Red Currant
French Upright, or Tree
Tomato

**Red Currant Tomato.****Large Red Smooth Tomato.****Scarlet Pear-Shaped Tomato.****CULTIVATION.**

Abundant space and a good soil is all that is necessary for this fruit; any spare corner in the garden will do for it. The fruit will attain the greatest size when the plants are tied or trained against a wall or fence. If the plants are too much inclined to wood, cut away the laterals. Don't be afraid to use the knife. In exposed situations we would advise their being sown in beds, and allowed to run over the ground; a few boughs will keep the fruit off the ground.

TOMATO—Continued.

THE TROPHY—A mammoth American variety, of great size and fine quality; has fruited magnificently this season, and though not exactly up to the raiser's standard of 1½lb., still with ordinary culture, we have seen fruit nearly 1lb. weight; the flesh is firm and solid, and makes excellent sauce. 6d. per packet.

TURNIP.

6d. per oz.

White Stone, a most esteemed variety
 Green Top Stone „ „
 Early Six Weeks' Stone „ „
 White Dutch, very early

TURNIP—Continued.

Snowball, good shape and size
 Red Top, strap-leaved
 White „ „ or Nepaul
 Early Red American Stone, best summer variety
 Golden Ball, perfect shape
 Orange Jelly, fine quality
 Yellow Malta
 „ „ Stone
 Laing's Garden Swede
 Long White, green top, a French variety

CULTIVATION.

A good deep, rich, but light soil should be selected for Turnips; heavy manuring is not advisable, as it inclines the roots to coarseness, and the tops to a rank growth. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and

TURNIP—Continued.

thin the young plants to about nine inches from plant to plant; keep the weeds down by frequent hoeings.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

6d. per packet.

Fine Early White
 Custard-shaped, fine flavor
 Bush Marrow, long fruit, short vine

CULTIVATION.

Treat similarly to Squash, allowing more space between the plants on account of their strong growth; stop the vines if necessary.



MISCELLANEOUS.

6d. per packet.

Sow in a box or frame, or where more practicable, sow in a seed bed under the shade of boughs.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*)
 Bene (*Sesamum orientale*)
 Basil Bush (*Ocimum minimum*)
 „ sweet („ „ suave)
 Borage (*Borago officinalis*)
 Carraway (*Carum carui*)
 Chervil
 Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)
 Dil (*Anethum graveolens*)
 Fennel („ „ *feniculum*)

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)
 Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)
 Lavender (*Lavendula spica*)
 Marjoram, pot (*Origanum onites*)
 „ „ sweet („ „ *marjorana*)
 Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*)
 Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)
 Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)
 Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*)
 Savory, Winter (*Satureia montana*)
 Sorrel, French (*Rumex acetosa*)
 Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)
 Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary, 4d. per lb.
 Hemp, 4d. per lb.

Rape, 6d. per lb.
 Maw, 3d. per oz.

Millet, White French, 1s. per lb.
 Linseed, 6d. per lb.

Garlic
 Eschallots

Blue Peas for boiling, 8d. per quart
 White Haricot Beans for boiling, 9d. per quart

THE TREE ONION.

WE have at last succeeded in procuring a stock of this valuable onion and have now a fine lot to offer to our friends.

*Price, 1s. per lb.,
(less in quantity.)*

We shall endeavor in every case to send both large bulbs and small sets with every order, as the larger bulbs only produce the small sets, while the small tops become large bulbs from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 lb. weight.



Why we recommend

THE TREE ONION

It will succeed where the soil is not suitable for producing Onions in the usual way.

It is a more certain crop than Onion from seed even on suitable soil.

If properly harvested it will keep as well as Brown Spanish.

The tops are most useful for pickling, and are produced in great abundance.

It can be propagated from the tops, and to correspondents at a distance this will be a great consideration.

EARTH NUTS, or AMERICAN PEA NUTS,

A Splendid Sample of Californian, double the size of the ordinary sort. *3s. 6d. per lb.*

This excellent nut succeeds admirably in our climate, and can be grown successfully on any ordinary garden soil. It should be planted in spring, in rows two feet apart, and one foot in the rows. It requires very little attention, and will produce a large crop of filbert-like nuts, which are first-rate when roasted. We recommend our patrons to try it.

TURNIP (Field Varieties).

3s. 6d. per pound.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede, a heavy cropper, fine shape	Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, good quality
East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a hardy variety, fine shape	Scotch Yellow, a very old favorite
Emperor Green Top Swede, good size, firm, and sound	Skirving's Improved Purple Top Yellow
	White Pomeranian Globe, large
	Common White Globe, useful variety.

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING CASE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

MANY hundreds of our collections have been sold by us, and have given universal satisfaction. The case contains enough [and not too many] seeds for a fair sized Garden, and includes every useful vegetable in due proportion. Any of our Customers who are at a loss to know what to order, should send for our One Pound Case, and they will not be disappointed.

NO. 1 COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Selected and made up in our own Establishment, is sufficient for the successive cropping of a Garden of half-an-acre.

PRICE, £1 : 0 : 0

3 quarts PEAS (3 sorts, early & late), including wrinkled	1 ounce PARSLEY (fine Triple Curled)
2 ditto BEANS (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	1 " CRESS (Triple Curled)
2 ounces CABBAGE (2 sorts), good table variety	1 " MUSTARD (white)
1 " LETTUCE (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	$\frac{1}{2}$ " BEET (deep red, choice stock)
1 " CARROT, Scarlet Intermediate	$\frac{1}{2}$ " LEEK (London Flag)
1 " ONION, Brown Spanish or Globe	2 packets MELONS (water and rock)
2 " RADISH, Long Scarlet and mixed Turnip	1 " CELERY (Incomparable White)
1 " PARSNIP, Hollow Crowned or Guernsey	1 " CUCUMBER (long green, choice stock)
$\frac{1}{2}$ " CAULIFLOWER (Early London or Large Asiatic)	1 " PUMPKIN (best keeping)
3 " TURNIP (white, Swede, and yellow)	1 " TOMATO (Mammoth Red)

I packet VEGETABLE MARROW (Bush or Custard).

H., A., and Co.'s Handbook to the Garden presented with every collection.

This collection is made up and packed in a secure case, ready for dispatch, and weighs 14lbs.
(No extra charge for Case and Packing.)

NO. 2 COLLECTION OF GARDEN SEEDS.

This contains double quantities of the varieties of Vegetable Seeds named in No. 1. Including Case and Packing,

PRICE, £2 : 0 : 0

OUR TWENTY SHILLING POST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Delivered Free by Post to any part of the colony for One Pound Sterling.

3 ounces Cabbage (early and late)	1 ounce Parsley	1 ounce Leek
1 " Lettuce	1 " Cauliflower	1 packet Celery
1 " Carrot	3 " Turnip (3 sorts)	2 " Melons (sorts)
1 " Onion	1 " Cress	1 " Cucumber
3 " Radish	1 " Mustard	1 " Pumpkin
1 " Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Beet	1 " Tomato
	1 packet Vegetable Marrow.	

Half the above quantities forwarded free by post for Ten Shillings in Stamps.

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HEDGE SEEDS.

Broom, Cape

Kangaroo Thorn
Osage Orange 10s. per lb.

Prickly Acacia

WE shall be happy to forward free on application a pamphlet on **Live Fences**, which gives full particulars as to the cultivation of the Osage Orange, now so favorably known as a splendid Hedge Plant, many fine examples of which are to be seen in various parts of the country, some of which are now six feet high, and so thick as to stop the passage of the smallest animal.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS 30s. for 1000 Yearling Trees.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

BEANS.

Heligoland or Tick, 7s. 6d. per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT. 12s. per bushel.

PEAS, (Field.)

Grey or Partridge
White Field
Blue Field

CARROT, 6s. per lb.

White Belgian
Large Altringham

CHICORY.

Large Rooted, 3s. per lb.

FLAX for Sowing.



CLOVERS.

Per lb.

White Clover, (*Trifolium repens*), 1s 6d.

Red Clover, (*Trifolium pratense*), 1s. 6d.

Perennial or Cowgrass (*Trifolium pratense perenne*), 1s. 6d.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*), 3s. 6d.

Scarlet („ *incarnatum*), 1s. 6d.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), English, 1s. 6d.

Lucerne, (Colonial grown), retail, 1s. 3d.

Much cheaper by the cwt. or large parcel.

CABBAGE.

Large Drumhead, 6s per lb.
Robinson's Champion Ox

TURNIP (Field Varieties).

3s. 6d. per pound.

- Skirving's Purple Top Swede, a heavy cropper, fine shape
East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a hardy variety, fine shape
Emperor Green Top Swede, good size, firm, and sound
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, good quality
Scotch Yellow, a very old favorite
Skirving's Improved Purple Top Yellow
White Pomeranian Globe, large
Common White Globe, useful variety.

GRASSES.

A considerable reduction made for a quantity.

- Bent Grass, Creeping (*Agrostis stolonifera*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bent Grass, Common (*Agrostis vulgaris*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), the Doob Grass of the Hindoos, suitable for lawns, 2s. per lb.
Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) 1s. 6d. per lb.
Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), 1s. 3d. per lb.
Fescue, hard (*Festuca duriuscula*) 1s. 6d. per lb.
Fescue, various leaved (*Festuca heterophylla*) 1s. 6d. per lb.
Fescue, Darnel spiked (*Festuca loliacea*) 1s. 6d.
Fescue, Sheep's (*Festuca ovina*) 1s. 6d. per lb.
Fescue, Meadow (*Festuca pratensis*), 1s. 6d.
Fescue, Red (*Festuca rubra*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
Fescue, Slender (*Festuca tenuifolia*), 1s. 6d.
Foxtail, Meadow (*Alopecurus pratensis*), 2s.
Foxtail, Slender (*Alopecurus Agrostis*), 2s.
Meadow Grass, Wood (*Poa nemoralis*), 1s. 6d.
Meadow Grass, Smooth (*Poa Pratense*), 1s. 6d.
Meadow Grass, Rough (*Poa trivialis*), 1s. 6d.

GRASSES—continued.

- Meadow Oat Grass, Tall (*Avena elatior*), 2s. per lb.
Meadow Oat Grass, Yellow (*Avena flavescens*) 2s. per lb.
Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*), 5s. per bushel
Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
Rye Grass Italian (*Lolium italicum*), true, 12s. per bushel
Rye Grass, Perennial (*Lolium perenne*), fine samples, 6s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel
Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), 3s. 6d. per lb.
Sweet Vernal (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 2s. 6d.
Timothy or Cat's Tail (*Phleum pratense*), 1s. 3d.

CASTOR OIL BEANS,

(*Ricinus sanguineus*.)

The true variety, imported from Paris.

4s. per lb.

NORWAY OATS.

A large supply is expected to reach us in time for sowing, about May.

PARSLEY (for Sheep.)

2s. 6d. per lb.

RAPE (for Sowing.)

1s. per lb.

RYE for (Green Fodder),

7s. 6d. per bushel.

SORGHUM, 6d. per lb.

Caffrarium, or Imphee
Planter's Friend, red seed
Saccharatum, black seed

TARES or VETCHES.

Golden } 12s. to 14s. per
Black } bushel, according
to sample.

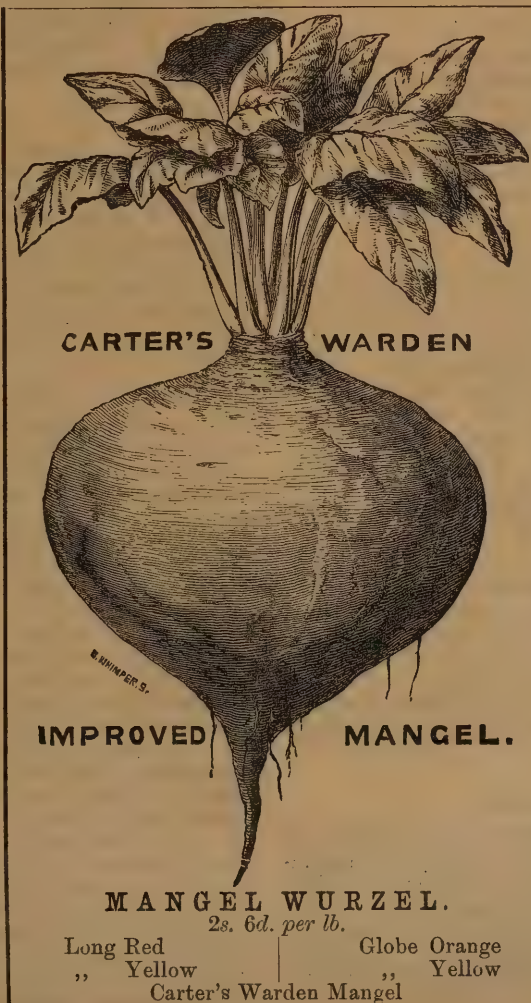
TOBACCO.

3s. 6d. per ounce.

One ounce will yield sufficient plants for one acre.

A pamphlet on the cultivation of Tobacco will be sent gratis upon application.

Virginian
Connecticut Seed-Leaf
Florida
Havana, very fine
Kentucky
Maryland



HINTS TO AGRICULTURISTS.



Buckwheat.

12s. per bushel.

This is an excellent green crop, and is useful for pig and poultry feed. There is nothing better for cleaning foul land than this crop; it grows thick, and very rapidly, and renders the land friable, and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. In America Buckwheat cakes are much esteemed. We have a fine stock of seed. Quantity required for acre, two bushels.

Chicory.

This is a most useful plant, and has been grown to a considerable extent as a root crop. It is relished by all kinds of stock; its roots are very tenacious of life, consequently it will be found useful in dry situations and during long droughts. It will last many years in the ground, if cut regularly before arriving at full flower. On suitable soils this could be grown profitably as a root crop, and it is largely imported every year, as a mixture for coffee. It should be sown in rows, three feet apart, and carefully thinned by hand when in second leaf. The quantity of seed required per acre is from four to five pounds.

Field Cabbage.

This might be advantageously cultivated if sown early in the spring or autumn, after the disappearance of the aphis; it is highly nutritious, and would be found of great service to dairy farmers, as cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. About 5000 plants are required to plant an acre. We particularly recommend "Robinson's Champion Ox."

White Clover

Is found to succeed admirably in most districts of our colony, and in some parts it seems to be almost indigenous; it suffers during dry seasons, but it springs afresh after the first rains. It is excellent feed, and is admirably adapted for mixing with other grasses, and should be introduced into every pasture. A few hundred pounds sown over a run would be a valuable addition to the natural grasses.

Perennial Red Clover, or Cowgrass.

This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the colony.

Lucerne.

This is one of the most extensively grown forage plants in the colony, and, as a hay crop, has been cultivated to the exclusion of nearly every other. The land must be well worked previous to sowing—that is, well ploughed and, if possible, well drained. The soil must be naturally of good quality, else the crop will be stunted and unprofitable. The quantity of seed required per acre, sown broadcast, is about twenty pounds; and, if in drills, which is most to be recommended, twelve pounds is sufficient.

Prairie Grass.

This most valuable plant has now become so favorably known that we do not consider it necessary to say much in its favor. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, perhaps better than other grasses, and can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock. We desire, however, to give cultivators a few hints which may save disappointment from the result of first trials:

It is firmly believed by many that Prairie Grass is an Annual, such having been their experience of its durability. This, however, we shall readily explain to be the result of a weak first growth being allowed to run to seed, and thereby weakening the young plant to such an extent that it becomes *run out* and prematurely disappears. Let those who are anxious to succeed with the cultivation of this valuable grass cut it for the first season, after which, if required for pasture, let the stock be turned in—(the grass should not be kept too closely eaten or cut down)—and we venture to say that all shall be amply satisfied that as it continues to thicken from year to year, it is not an Annual, but a "*Perennial*." We recommend Autumn and Winter as the best seasons for sowing; and if this cannot be accomplished, it should be done early in Spring, so as to establish the braird before the Summer sets in. We

Prairie Grass—*continued.*

recommend this grass as most valuable to squatters, who, by sowing a few bushels broadcast over their runs, will secure a most permanent Winter grass. The quantity required per acre is about one and a-half bushels (thirty pounds,) and not exceeding two bushels.

"Perennial" Rye-grass.

Although this is one of the oldest Grasses in cultivation, much disappointment is experienced by parties too anxious to realise a rapid profit on their outlay, and a few hints on its management will, we hope, be useful to intending purchasers of seeds.

In selecting Rye-grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seeds saved from young crops. The disappointments previously alluded to arise from a want of knowledge of the character of the Grass, and are easily explained. Ryegrass is naturally perennial, but may prove annual through a little mismanagement; and to make a good, serviceable pasture, we would offer the following suggestions:—The land should be clean, and brought to a fine tilth for the reception of the seed; when sowing is finished, let a bush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight, and when the young grass is well established, either pass the scythe over it, or let it be eaten off with sheep or young cattle when the land is not too moist. Continue to put the stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not by any means attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed until it has been well grazed. By this treatment the Grass will become more dense in its habit, and much more profitable in after years; but if allowed to mature seed the first season, it will be forced to a premature death, and cause much loss and disappointment, and the produce will only be a poor sample of seed with a delicate constitution, which, when marketed and sown by other growers can only lead to further disappointments.

From the great demand for Ryegrass seed of late years, we have given our strictest attention to the selection of good samples of colonial growth, in order that we may be able to supply our customers with a superior article, and free from weeds. Our chief object being to supply only the best, we hope our friends will see it to their ultimate advantage to avoid dirty pastures by sowing down clean seed at only a slight extra cost.

Cocksfoot.

This is a very superior strong-growing variety, which yields a large quantity of herbage, and, from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures. It may be sown either alone, or mixed with other grasses.

Cocksfoot—*Continued.*

We have a fine stock of the above, colonial-grown seed. Quantity required per acre, thirty lbs. to forty lbs. We recommend it strongly to all.

Rib-grass.

This is a highly valuable forage plant, and should form a part of every pasture mixture. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures, and its young growth is much relished by all kinds of stock, and is highly nutritious.

Sainfoin.

This is another excellent plant, and is particularly suited to our dry climate; it is especially adapted for poor, dry, thin soils, and with an occasional dressing, will retain its vigor for eight or ten years. The great drawback to its extensive cultivation has been the difficulty of procuring seed that would germinate; for, although we have imported the seed packed in every way, we never succeeded in retaining its vitality. We have now, however, procured a parcel of colonial-grown seed, which we can recommend as of good germinating quality. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills, but the former is generally preferred; the seed, being very large, requires deeper sowing than Clover. Seed of the above, colonial grown, 3s. 6d. per lb.

Mangel Wurzel.

This crop might with great advantage be more extensively cultivated, and from the large yields of roots we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for many months, if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock, thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about four pounds. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops.

Sorghum Saccharatum

Is an exceedingly useful forage plant, yielding a large amount of green food during the summer season, when grasses are very short and green food generally scarce; it is especially of service to dairy-farmers, and its highly-nutritious and saccharine qualities should recommend its culture to a much larger extent. Sow twelve pounds per acre, in drills, which is the best method; if broadcast, twenty pounds.

Planters' Friend.

This is also a most valuable forage plant, is of stronger growth than the *Sorghum Saccharatum*, and

is much hardier for winter use, and retains all its good qualities after our severest frosts: it is also a sugar-producing plant of great value.

GRASS SEEDS FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

AND

FATTENING PADDOCKS.

Instructions for laying down Pasture.

THE land should be well ploughed during the summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown, as evenly as possible, and *covered* with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it; for years after the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all the winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed; but it may, indeed, be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one.

If the land is naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing; but if there is plenty of moisture, it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or later.

In some parts it is the common method of laying down pasture to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so

that when the crop is cut the grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land. But we object to this system, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and specially unsuited to this country.

The Grasses being Cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the summer sun, to which they are now exposed. Thus the pasture is *never* so good when sown *with* or *after* a grain crop as when following a root crop, or on clean, new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed and their future capabilities frequently materially injured, besides which this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

Where it is convenient, the grass should be mown as soon as there is a sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of *young* stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with *young* cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to

nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled out.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of *constant* or *occasional* grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always *fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious* than if allowed to grow long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to COVER THE GROUND WELL FROM THE SUN AND CATCH THE DEW.

Table No. 1—For Pasture or Fattening Paddocks. For Ordinary Soils.

	lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass	15
Prairie Grass	5
Ribgrass	4
English Grasses in Mixture ...	5
Lucerne	5
White and Red Clover	6
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

This mixture is admirably adapted for sowing a fattening paddock near the home station. The varieties coming to maturity at different times, will yield a successional supply of feed all the year round. We also recommend this Mixture to Dairy Farmers, whom experience should have taught that it is impossible to farm to advantage without cultivation. A few acres properly laid down with this Mixture will be found worth fifty acres of native pasture.

Table No. 2—For laying down Pasture or Fattening Paddock for Dairy Purposes on rich land, and particularly suitable for the Wingecarribee District.

	lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass	20
Cocksfoot	6
Prairie Grass.....	5
Ribgrass	1½
Mixed English Grasses.....	5
Lucerne	4
White Dutch Clover	0½
Red Clover.....	3
	45

This table is recommended by one of the first farmers in the Wingecarribee district, who has given much study to the most suitable varieties of Grasses. In that district White Clover spreads with wonderful rapidity, hence the scant supply named in our table.

Table No. 3—For Permanent Pasture or Fattening Paddock.

	lbs.
Prairie Grass	20
Lucerne	10
Quantity required for 1 acre	30

This Mixture has been grown with considerable success as a fattening Paddock, and strange though it may appear (the habit of the two plants being so different); they do very well together. During Summer the Lucerne will be in full vigor, and will be succeeded by the Prairie Grass during Winter. The latter being of stronger growth, will ultimately overcome the Lucerne, however, this will not be noticeable till the third or fourth season, and can be easily renewed.

Table No. 4—For Laying Down Newly Cleared Land, Stations, and Improving Old Pasture Lands.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	20
Prairie Grass	5
Mixed Grasses	6
Cocksfoot	4
Rib-grass	3
White and Red Clover.....	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

Table No. 5—A Cheaper Mixture for Extensive Sowing on Large Areas.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass.....	30
Prairie Grass.....	5
Perennial Red Clover	3
„ White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

HOW TO SOW GRASSES WITHOUT CULTIVATION,

On Stations, Bush Paddocks, or newly-cleared Land.

To do this successfully, we recommend sowing during Autumn. If the land intended to be sown is thickly covered with native grasses, it will be necessary to have it eaten closely down, or better still, burned off; this done, select showery weather, and sow the grasses broadcast, and immediately drive a large flock of sheep over it, so as to tread in the seed; this will be effectually done if the ground is moist. Should rain follow the sowing, the young grasses will soon make their appearance, and establish themselves, before the following Summer; it will take two seasons, however, for them to reach their best.



INDIGENOUS SEEDS.

A collection of our Native Seeds, well selected, is always and everywhere considered a prize by those who delight in beautiful flowering plants, and possess a place in which to sow, nurse, and enjoy them. To such, therefore, in distant lands, no friendly present could be imagined more pleasing, appropriate, or convenient.

The following list comprises a selection of the most attractive and interesting Flowering Shrubs, Plants, and Climbers, natives of New South Wales, and, for the most part, at no great distances from the Bay to which Sir Joseph Banks and Captain Cook gave a name so well deserved—so truly characteristic, more than a hundred years ago; we refer to Botany Bay. Ev. Sh. Evergreen Shrub; Her. Herbaceous; Cl. Climbers.

ACACIA—		BAUERA—		CASSINIA—	
myrtifolia	Ev. Sh.	rubifolia	Ev. Sh.	denticulata	Ev. Sh.
suaveolens	"	humilis	"	longifolia	"
floribunda	"	BILLARDIERA—		aurea	"
decurrens	"	scandens	Cl.	CERAPETALUM—	
discolor	"	BORONIA—		gummiferum	"
molissima	"	pinnata	Ev. Sh.	apetalum	"
ACMENA—		serrulata	"	CISSUS—	
elliptica	"	ledifolia	"	antartica	Cl.
myrtifolia	"	BOSSLEA—		CITRIOBATIS—	
ALYXIA—		heterophylla	"	multiflorus	Ev. Sh.
daphnoides	"	scolopendria	"	CLEMATIS—	
tetragona	"	BRACHYCHITON—		aristata	Cl.
ARTANEMA—		acerifolia	"	glycinoides	"
fimbriata	Her.	BURSARIA—		CLOANTHES—	
BALFOURIA—		spinosa	"	stechadis	Her.
pittosporoides	Ev. Sh.	CALLICOMA—		COMESPERMA—	
BALOGHIA—		serrata	"	virgata	Ev. Sh.
lucida	"	CALISTEMON—		volubilis	Cl.
BANKSIA—		salignus	"	CONOSPERMUM—	
serrata	"	liniarius	"	longifolium	Ev. Sh.
integrifolia	"	CALYTHRIX—		latifolium	"
ericifolia	"	glabra	"	ericifolium	"
		pubescens	"		

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

INDIGENOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

CORRÆA— speciosa viridis	Ev. Sh. " "	HARDENBERGIA— ovata monophylla	Ev. Cl. " "	NOTELÆA— ovata longifolia	Ev. Sh. " "
CROWEA— saligna	"	HIBBERTIA— volubilis pedunculata	" " Ev. Sh.	OMALANTHUS— populifolius	"
DARWINIA— facicularis	"	HOVEA— lanceolata longifolia	" " "	PANDAMUS— spiralis	"
DAVIESIA— ulcina acicularis	" " "	HUMEA— elegans	Her.	PATERSONIA— sericea	Herb.
DILLWYNIA— ericifolia floribunda	" " "	INDIGOPHORA— Australis	Ev. Sh.	PERSOONIA— pinifolia salicina latifolia lanceolata oblongata	Ev. Sh. " " " "
DISEMMA— coccinea	Cl.	ISOPOGON— anethifolius anemonefolius	" "	PETROPHILA— pulchella diversifolia	" "
DORYANTHES— excelsa	Her.	JONIDIUM— filiforme	Her.	PHEBALIUM— elatum squamatum	" "
ELEOCARPUS— cyaneus	Ev. Sh.	KENNEDYA— comptoniana rubicunda nigricans prostrata	Ev. Cl. " " "	PLATYLOBIUM— formosum	"
EPACRIS— pulchella grandiflora imprensa nivalis	" " " " "	LAMBERTIA— formosa	Ev. Sh.	PITTOSPORUM— pendulum undulatum revolutum	" " "
ERIOSTEMON— buxifolius salicifolius linearifolius nerifolius	" " " " "	LISSANTHE— sapida	"	POMAX— hirta glabra	" "
ERODIUM— moschatum	Her.	LEPTOSPERMUM— multiflorum	"	PULTENIA— daphnoides stipularis retusa	" " "
EXOCARPUS— cupressiformis	Ev. Sh.	LOBELIA— pentata gracilis alata	Her. " "	RICINOCARPUS— pinifolius	"
GEITONOPLESIMUM— cymosum	Cl.	LOMATIA— silaifolia longifolia	Ev. Sh. "	RULINGIA— pannosa	"
GOMPHOLOBIUM— polymorphum grandiflorum pinnatum uncinatum	Ev. Sh. " " "	MARSDENIA— suaveolens	Ev. Cl.	SMLAX— glyciphylla	Ev. Cl.
GREVILLEA— robusta concinna buxifolia sericea juniperina	" " " " "	MELIA— Australis	De. Tr.	SOLYA— heterophylla	"
HAKEA— acicularis saligna pugioniformis	" " " "	MELICHRUS— rotatus	Ev. Sh.	SOWERBÆA— juncea	Her.
		METROSIDEROS— capitatus	"	SPRENGELIA— incarnata	Ev. Sh.
		MIRBELIA— reticulata	"	STENANTHERA— pinifolia	"
		MYOPORUM— ellipticum debile	" "		

INDIGENOUS SEEDS—*Continued.*

STERCULEA— diversifolia	Ev. Tr.	TELOPŒA— speciosissima	Ev. Sh.	VIOLA— hederacæa	Her.
STYPHELIA— triflora	Ev. Sh.	TETRATHECA— rubrioides	"	WESTRINGIA— rosmarinifolia	Ev. Sh.
viv diflora	"	juncea	"	XANTHORRHEA— pastilis	Ev. Tr.
tubiflora	"	THYSANOTUS— juncea	Her.	arborea	"
longifolia	"	alata	"	ZAMIA— spiralis	Ev. Sh.
incarnata	"	VIMINARIA— denudata	Ev. Sh.	ZIERIA— lanceolata	"
lanceolata	"				
SWAINSONIA— pulchella	"				
galegifolia	"				

NEW SOUTH WALES HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES.

IN many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached. Those of New South Wales have, as a rule, a reputation in those respects superior to those of similar species in the other Australian colonies. This superiority has been noticed more particularly in tougher and closer packed tissues. So much is this the case that, for some particular purposes, such timber as Ironbark and Blue Gum, have to be obtained from New South Wales, for use in Victoria, although both species are common there. Amongst other peculiarly valuable properties possessed by our timbers, for such purposes as bridges, jetties, or any other buildings where strong timber may be used, not the least is the valuable quality of difficult ignition, and lack of inflammability. Had our hardwoods been used in the buildings, quays, footways, bridges, &c., of the City of Chicago, that proud city, in all probability, would have escaped her terrible conflagration. Under similar circumstances, San Francisco might have escaped two or more great burnings. The climate of Sydney is much hotter and dryer than most American cities, and yet Sydney, with many wooden buildings, many shingled roofs, and many burnings, has escaped anything like a great conflagration. And this she owes to nothing but the flame-resisting quality of her timber.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

As a fuel, both for domestic and industrial purposes, the wood, natural and carbonized, of some species, is superior to most others, and, for steam purposes, some, as Ironbark and Box, are only inferior to coal.

From the fact of so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in New South Wales in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species :—

1. EUCALYPTUS HÆMASTOMA, White Gum. Yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet.

2. E. RADIATA, River White Gum. A fair lasting timber for rough fencing, difficult to burn, a bad fuel. 100 feet.

3. E. POLYANTHEMA, Lignum Vitæ, or Poplar-leaved Gum. Suitable for slabs for rough buildings, not a good burning wood. 100 feet.

4. *E. ROSTRATA*, Blue Gum (common Parramatta). Used in ship-building for knees, beams, and some kinds of planking. A very durable wood, will last well as posts in the ground, inferior fuel. 120 feet.

5. *E. EUGENOIDES*, Flooded Blue Gum. The best timber for ship-building (planking in particular), very durable. One of the best timbers for many purposes, inferior fuel. 180 feet.

6. *E. TERETICORNIS*, Grey Gum, or Red Gum. A very strong, durable hard wood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes, lasts in the ground, inferior fuel. 150 feet.

7. *E. SALIGNA*, Drooping Gum. A medium timber, inferior fuel. 100 feet.

8. *E. GONIOCALYX*. A first class Blue Gum, like the Flooded Gum, used in ship-building; is the best wood for felloses in wheels, very durable, inferior fuel. 150 feet.

9. *E. MACULATA*, Spotted Gum. A very strong, light, and elastic timber, very durable as girders or beams. The best wood for staves, and useful for sawn timber in house carpentry. First class fuel for domestic use. 120 feet.

10. *E. SIDEROPHLOIA*, dark or broad-leaved Ironbark. The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required, even shingles of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness have been known to last sound on roof for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill-work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet.

11. *E. PANICULATA*, Common Ironbark. For most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlacked and is more easily split into shingles or palings, it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet.

12. *E. PANICULATA* V. *ANGUSTIFOLIA*, white or narrow-leaved Ironbark. Qualities and uses same as last.

13. *E. MICROPHYLLA*(?), small-leaved or She-Ironbark. The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of the other sorts offers an obstacle. First class fuel. 120 feet.

14. *E. OBLIQUA*, Stringybark. The best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally; it is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet.

15. *E. PILULARIS*, Blackbut. Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only

Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose. Inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet.

16. *E. OBTUSIFLORA*, Yellow Blackbut. Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet.

17. *E. HEMIPHLOIA*, Common Box. A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first class fuel both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet.

18. *E. HEMIPHLOIA*, var. *Melanophloia*. Similar to the last but with dark coloured bark. It is less inlacked and, therefore, is better adapted for the purposes of the splitter, and it is less liable to run hollow or pipey. Dark Box. 100 to 150 feet.

19. *E. AMYGDALINA*, Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark. A first class timber for flooring-boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark but the tree is an ace larger, and it is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel but is first rate smiths' charcoal. 150 to 200 feet.

20. *E. BICOLOR* (?), Black Box. A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet.

21. *E. LONGIFOLIA*, Woolleybut. An average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; is a good fuel for domestic use; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the *Eucalypti*. 100 to 120 feet.

22. *E. VIRGATA*, Mountain Ash. A fine, light, easily-wrought wood, elastic, strong, and durable. A fine wood for staves. On account of its light nature and strength this wood is the most suitable for making gates, nearly all other species are too heavy for this purpose. Inferior fuel. 150 feet.

23. *E. CORYMBOSA*, Bloodwood. A very large tree. Timber first class for posts, piles, and such like, it is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins. Not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet.

24. *E. ROBUSTA*, Swamp Mahogany. A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet.

25. *E. RESINIFERA*, Forest Mahogany. A first-class and very durable timber for all purposes in which hardwoods are used, except as to durability in the ground, for which it is not remarkable. An inferior fuel. 150 feet.

26. *ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA*, Apple Tree. A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c.,

much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As a fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet.

27. *SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA*, Turpentine. One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire, it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fires alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm the Cobra or Torredo will not penetrate, consequently it is the most suitable for piles for jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet.

28. *MELALEUCA STYPHILOIDES*, Tea Tree. A small tree, the wood is very easily worked, imperishable even in wet soils or as piles in water. It is used in turnery, and is a good domestic fuel. 60 to 80 feet.

29. *MELALEUCA*, (SPECIES). There are several species of this genus, all known as "Tea Tree," the woods of which are much alike in most particulars. They are remarkable as containing in their leaves a large quantity of an essential oil, resembling the cajuput oil of commerce. All will take a fine polish, and burn well.

30. *TRISTANIA NERIIFOLIA*, Water Gum. A very close-grained, strong, elastic timber. Used in boat-

building, and for cogs in mill work. Not plentiful, although found in many districts. 80 to 100 feet.

The above are the principal hardwoods and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family. The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are known as oaks. The following species are the most used:—

1. *CASUARINA TORULOSA*, Wianamatta Forest Oak. Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clean, white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet.

2. *C. TENUISSIMA*, Forest Oak. Timber like the last, used for the same purposes, and also for staves for tubs, buckets, and small casks. 50 to 60 feet.

3. *C. STRICTA*, Diamond Oak. More tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet.

4. *C. QUADRIVALVIS*, Swamp Oak. Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet.

5. *C. GLAUCA*, Black or River Oak. Handles and bullock yokes, the best of any timber, fuel. 80 to 100 feet. The oaks can only be split (into shingles or otherwise) at right angles to the bark or the heart, it cannot be split parallel to it.



FLOWER SEEDS.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.—H., hardy annuals; H.H., half-hardy annuals; H.P., hardy perennials; T.P., tender perennials; H.B., hardy biennials; T.B., tender biennials; S. Spring, A. Autumn.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which the plant is in bloom; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked.

PRICES OF COLLECTIONS.

Collections of Flower Seeds are forwarded, Post Free, at the following rates :

One dozen Varieties of Flower Seeds—Annuals and Biennials	...	3s.
„ Extra choice	„	4s.
„ Perennials	...	6s.

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
1 <i>Abronia umbellata</i>	... H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
Beautiful trailer, with rosy verbena-like flowers.				
2 <i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , rose	H.	S.	11 to 4	12
3 <i>album</i> , white	... H.	S.	11 to 4	12
Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers, which, if cut before fully expanded, will retain their colour for twelve months.				



Adonis vernalis.

4 <i>Adonis cupianiana</i> , blood red	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
5 <i>vernalis</i>	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
6 <i>æstivalis</i> Flos.	...	...	H.	A.S.	16 to 4	15
Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage; a desirable annual.						
7 <i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i> , bluish lilac	...	...	H.	A.S.	1 to 12	18

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
8	<i>Ageratum superbum</i> , with red buds ...	H.	A.S.	1 to 12	18
	Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting ; in this country are perennials.				
9	<i>Alonsoa Warscewiczii</i> ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
10	<i>compacta</i> ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
	Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers; by cuttings or seed.				
11	<i>Alyssum, Maritimum</i> (sweet) ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 5	12

We cannot speak too highly of this charming little annual. When sown as an edging, is one of the best, and flowers six months in the year, bears innumerable trusses, like miniature candytuft, and the flowers are delicately perfumed; as often as it is cut down it will spring again from the root.

12	<i>Amaranthus, tricolor</i> ...	H.	S.	10 to 4	24
13	<i>bicolor ruber</i> ...	H.	S.	10 to 4	24
	Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, with beautiful tropical-coloured foliage.				
14	<i>Aquilegia glandulosa</i> , blue ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
15	<i>alba, white</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
16	<i>maxima cœrula, new</i> light blue ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
17	<i>erecta nana atropur-</i> <i>purea</i> , [†] dwarf red- dish purple ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
18	<i>Skinnerii, purple and</i> yellow ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

*Aquilegia grandulosa.*

Aquilegia or *Columbine*. This pretty and interesting genus of plants is seldom met with in our gardens, though of easy culture, and producing abundance of curiously-shaped flowers (of which our illustration gives an outline), which are produced in clusters. Sow in sheltered situation, and transplant.



Perfection Aster. Half natural size.



Chrysanthemum Aster. Half natural size.



New Globe Robust Dwarf Asters.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
19	Asters, China, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
20	chrysanthemum flowered, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
21	perfection, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
22	quilled German, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
23	new, globe-flowered, robust dwarf	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
24	brilliant deep blood red	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12

Most beautiful annuals of varied colour, about twelve to eighteen inches; the flowers are produced in clusters, and resemble the chrysanthemum in shape; in the colder parts of the colony this plant should succeed well; the seed requires some trouble to get up; should be sown in boxes, and transplanted early in spring.

25	Auricula, choice mixed	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
An old English favourite, which does not seem to be at home here.					
26	Anemone, mixed	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 9	12
A tuberous-rooted plant but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; they require light rich soil, well drained.					
27	Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
28	majus, tall variety	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
29	white, yellow and crimson striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
30	white, red striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
31	Tom Thumb varieties	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
32	Tom Thumb, white, red striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
33	Tom Thumb, yellow, red striped	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18

- | | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|----|---|-----------|---------|--------|-----|
| 34 | Antirrhinum Tom Thumb,
pure white ... | H.P. | A.S. | 8 to 4 | 18 |
| | Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spikes of flowers; not particular as to soil. The Tom Thumb varieties are highly desirable; flower first season if sown early. | | | | |
| 35 | Anagallis Phillipsii,
large blue ... | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 4 | 6 |
| 36 | grandiflora Garibaldi,
crimson ... | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 4 | 6 |
| 37 | grandiflora Napoleon
III., rich maroon... | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 4 | 6 |
| | Beautiful tribe of plants, blooming profusely during the season; they are of a spreading habit, and should stand about six inches apart from plant to plant. | | | | |



Carnation Striped Balsam.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|------|----|---------|----|
| 38 | Balsam, carnation
striped, dwarf rose,
white and rose ... | H.H. | S. | 10 to 4 | 15 |
| 39 | Solferino, satiny
white streaked,
striped and spotted
with lilac crimson | H.H. | S. | 10 to 4 | 15 |
| 40 | camellia flowered,
beautiful form and
colours ... | H.H. | S. | 10 to 4 | 15 |
| 41 | choice mixed ... | H.H. | S. | 10 to 4 | 15 |
| | Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain; with beautiful form and colours. Our illustration shows the markings of the carnation striped; the Solferino is of as perfect form, and the colours are quite new; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted. | | | | |

- | | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|----|--|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| 42 | Bartonia aurea, yellow H. | A.S. | 10 to 3 | 18 | |
| | A very gay hardy annual, though not generally esteemed, as its flowers are single and not lasting. | | | | |
| 43 | Bellis perennis, double
daisy ... | H.P. | A.S. | 8 to 11 | 4 |
| | An old favourite of easy culture; should be sown early so as to flower in Spring; will not stand our Summer without shade. | | | | |
| 44 | Brachycome iberidifolia,
blue... | H. | A.S. | 8 to 11 | 6 |
| 45 | white... | H. | A.S. | 8 to 11 | 6 |
| | <i>Swan River Daisy.</i> Very hardy, and stands dry weather well; pretty little annual, and well worth a place; sow in Spring or Autumn. | | | | |
| 46 | Browallia alata cœrulea,
blue ... | H. | S. | 8 to 11 | 15 |
| 47 | alba, white ... | H. | S. | 8 to 11 | 15 |
| | Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms; should be sown early; well worth a place. | | | | |



Calceolaria hybrida cornuta.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|------|------|---------|----|
| 48 | Calceolaria hybrida cornuta,
various ... | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 2 | 12 |
| 49 | hybrida, mixed, | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 2 | 18 |
| 50 | shrubby, large flowered | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 2 | 12 |
| | We have this season secured a magnificent strain of these favorite flowers, and, when grown carefully in pots, our illustration will properly represent the flowers. The Shrubby varieties are suitable for bedding out, but must first be raised in a frame, and transplanted to a sheltered position in the garden, where they can have abundant moisture. | | | | |
| 51 | Calandrinia discolor,
rose lilac ... | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 3 | 12 |

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
52 <i>Calandrinia grandiflora</i> , reddish lilac, fine...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	12
Fine flowering plants, will grow in any soil, of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.				
53 <i>Calliopsis elegans</i> ...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 6	18
54 <i>Drummondii</i> , yellow crimson centre ...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 6	18
55 <i>atropurpurea</i> , rich crimson purple ...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
56 <i>tinctoria</i> , yellow and brown ...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 9	36
This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass, forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in Autumn or Spring.				
57 <i>Candytuft</i> , purple ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
58 white, large flowered ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
59 white rocket ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
60 dark red ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
61 dwarf crimson ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden.				
62 <i>Cineraria</i> , various ...	T.P.	A.	7 to 10	18
Well known greenhouse plant, producing a variety of coloured flowers in clusters, on a stem of about eighteen inches, the leaves are large and handsome, and, if properly grown, should entirely cover the rim of the pot; a cool frame will grow them well, and when in bloom can be removed indoors; they are suitable for house plants.				
63 <i>Carnation</i> , bizarre and flake striped, extra ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
64 choice, mixed ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
The first named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.				
65 <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Jap- anese, perennial va- riety ...	H.P.	A.	5 to 8	24
66 burridge, annual va- riety ...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
67 <i>venustum</i> , annual va- riety ...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
68 <i>tricolor Dunnettii</i> , fl. pl., annual ...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
The Japanese perennial varieties are very curious, being of bright colours, and bearing strangely loose, feathery flowers. The annual varieties are strong growers of about three feet, hardy, single, semi-double, and very showy.				
69 <i>Celosia</i> (cockscomb) dwarf crimson ...	H.	S.	11 to 4	18
70 crimson feathered... ..	H.	S.	11 to 4	18
The former is too well known to require description; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.				
71 <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> , dark red... ..	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
72 rose	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
73 blue	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
74 striped	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
75 white	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
76 <i>moschata coerulea</i> ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
77 <i>moschata atropurpu-</i> <i>rea</i>	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
78 <i>moschata alba</i> ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours, blue, white, rose, &c.; though in Winter and Spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.				
79 <i>Centranthus macrosi-</i> <i>phon</i> , pink ...	H.	S.	8 to 11	12
80 <i>carneus</i> , flesh color ...	H.	S.	8 to 11	12
A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite.				
81 <i>Clarkia elegans</i> , pur- plish rose... ..	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
82 fl. pleno, rose ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
83 white	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
84 <i>pulchella marginata</i> ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
85 <i>pulchella Tom Thumb</i> ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	9
86 <i>pulchella fimbriata</i> ..	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	9
This is a very favorite annual in the old country, and deservedly so; it does not stand our Summer, however, and for this reason should be sown during Autumn; they are all pretty, but will not stand transplanting.				

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
87	Clematis flammala, sweet scented climber	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 9	72
88	Clintonia elegans, blue	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
89	pulchella, blue, with yellow centre	H.	S.	10 to 2	6

Charming little plants for edgings, pots, or rockeries, the seed should be sown in boxes, and transplanted, being very fine.

90	Cobæa scandens	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 2	72
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The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during Autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during Winter, and should be out in early Spring.

91	Collinsia bicolor, lilac and white	H.	S.	8 to 2	12
92	alba, white... ..	H.	S.	8 to 2	12
93	multicolor marmora- ta, white and rose	H.	S.	8 to 2	12

A pretty little tribe of free blooming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in Autumn.

94	Convolvulus, minor tri- color	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
95	minor, dark purple	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
96	major, mixed	H.	S.	9 to 3	120
97	major, striped	H.	S.	9 to 3	120
98	major, white	H.	S.	9 to 3	120

Charming free blooming plants—a bed of the minor variety is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass major and its varieties, its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.

99	Campanula (Canterbury bells), single blue	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
100	single white	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
101	double blue... ..	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
102	double white	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24

A hardy race of great beauty, but do not generally bloom first season; height about two and a-half feet, quite hardy, and the plants are literally covered with blooms.

103	Catchfly lobels (see silene)				
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104	Cowslip (primula veris)	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	9
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An old friend, only suitable for the colder parts of our colony.



Cyclamen persicum.

105	Cyclamen persicum, white, red tipped	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	6
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A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.



Clianthus Dampieri.

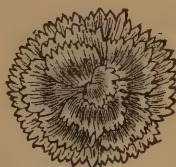
106	Clianthus Dampieri (desert pea)	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
107	alba	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
108	Puniceus (Glory pea)	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	72

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII.*(Sturt's Desert Pea),***CULTIVATION.**

Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well. Rake the ground fine and sow, taking care to cover the seed lightly with fine soil. Water carefully with a fine rosed watering pot, and when the plants come up, let them take their chance, as with nursing, they are liable to damp off. We have raised this charming plant in pots, and transplanted, but cannot recommend the plan, as the clianthus is most impatient of such treatment. Our woodcut represents a single bloom, natural size. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, with clear black eye on upper petal.



Bell's Harlequin.



Coronatus plenus



Albus picturatus

VARIETIES OF ANNUAL DIANTHUS.

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
109 Dianthus Heddewegii, various	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
110 Dianthus Heddewegii, fl. pl., splendid dble	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
111 laciniatus (various) a large fringed variety	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
112 Diadematus plenissimus, fine, strangely marked, like original Chinese pink ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
113 albus picturatus, white blotched with carmine; beautiful	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
114 Coronatus plenus, double carnation, striped white, lilac, and crimson ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
115 imperialis plenissimus marginatus, beautiful; blackish crimson, broad white margin ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
116 Bell's Harlequin, varied and unique ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
117 barbatus (Sweet William), various ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
118 barbatus, rose leaved, new	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means the plants may be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. Heddewegii, laciniatus, and all these varieties, are fine, and all the other are truly grand. We cannot speak too highly of the "Harlequin var.," the colours are beautiful, varied, and unique, and is quite a novelty. The barbatus varieties, rose-leaved, are particularly choice.

119 Daisy (see Bellis perennis.)				
121 Dahlia, finest varieties, large flowered ...	H.P.	S.	10 to 3	26
122 Lilliput dwf. pompon	H.P.	S.	10 to 3	18

This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single; however, the above are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.



Dahlia Imperialis.



Dahlia Imperialis.

123 Dahlia Imperialis ...

Quite a novelty, not yet bloomed here; and, as our illustrations will show, does not resemble the type already in cultivation; it is worth a trial.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
124	<i>Datura chloranthe</i> , fl. pl., golden yellow	H.	S.		24
125	<i>atroviolacea</i> , fl. pl., violet	...	H.	S.	24
126	<i>Wrightii</i> , lilac and white	...	H.	S.	24

This tribe of plants is not much cultivated, probably from their rather coarse habit and strong growth; however, they are very ornamental, and bear immense trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet scented.

127	Delphinium	formosum	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
128	cœlestinum	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4 36

This plant does not seed freely here, and imported stock does not usually germinate; however, if a few plants can be obtained they will well repay the trouble in obtaining them. *Formosum* bears a fine spike of sky-blue flowers, blooms profusely, and is sure to become a general favourite; if sown in Autumn and planted out in Spring they will flower same season.

129	<i>Digitalis gloxinoides</i> (<i>Foxglove</i>)	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	36
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A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and is very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens.

130	<i>Dolichos lignosus</i>	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	240
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A quick-growing climber, bearing small, red, pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; is capital for covering an old wall or fence.

131	<i>Eschscholtzia</i> California, yellow	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
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132	<i>crocea rosea</i> , rose tint at base	...	H.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
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This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, and expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.

133	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i> , lavender	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
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134	<i>viscida</i> , bright blue	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
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135	<i>Wrangeliana</i> , lilac	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
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Rather showy little annuals, useful for bouquets, hardy, and of easy cultivation.

136	<i>Everlasting Pea</i> (<i>lathyrus latifolius</i>)	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
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This variety is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, however.

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
137	Fuchsia, newest varieties, mixed ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
138	scarlet, with white corolla ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
139	double flowered ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
140	corymbiflora, suitable for borders ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
This favourite flower is by no means easily grown from seed, and we should strongly advise those within easy distance of Sydney to order plants instead of seed; however, the seed is carefully saved, and worth a trial.					
141	Forget-me-not. (See Myosotis)				
142	Flos Adonis. (See Adonis)				
143	Gaillardia picta ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
144	alba marginata ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
145	coccinea ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
A most hardy annual, blooms throughout the summer in the driest soil; its large red flowers, with their brilliant margin, make it very attractive; sow in autumn.					
146	Gilia nivalis ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	9
147	tricolor ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	9
148	rosea splendens ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	9
Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or bed; flowers small, but produced in great profusion.					
149	Gomphrena globosa (Globe Amaranthus) purple ...	H.H.	S.	10 to 5	18
A charming little plant; flowers during summer and autumn, when the garden is rather bare; it grows about eighteen inches or two feet in good soil, and covers itself with small, crimson, globular-shaped flowers, about the size of a marble; it is very useful for bouquets, and if cut early, and properly dried, is everlasting; should be planted out in December or January.					
151	Gloxinia ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	9
One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed; a gentle frame heat is necessary; many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful.					
152	Godetia insignis, red lilac... ..	H.	S.	10 to 12	12
153	Lindleyana, fl. pl. ...	H.	S.	10 to 12	12
154	Godetia, the bride ...	H.	S.	10 to 12	12
A pretty tribe, but, like the Clarkia, will not stand our hot summer; they should, therefore, be sown during autumn. The bride and other spotted varieties are particularly handsome.					
155	Geraniums. (See Pelargoniums)				
156	Gladiolus ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seed the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground. When the first growth has died down, and the bulbs (then about the size of a pea) are thoroughly matured, they can be transplanted out so as to stand two feet apart.					
157	Helichrysum compositum maximum, atrosanguinea ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
158	scarlet ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
159	purple ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
160	bright rose ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
161	orange ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
162	pure white ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
163	minimum atropurpureum ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
164	minimum coccineum ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy, and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two and a-half to three feet; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.					
165	Helianthus agrophyllus ...	H.	S.	11 to 4	120
166	Californicus fl. pl. ...	H.	S.	11 to 4	120
167	uniflorus sulphureus ...	H.	S.	11 to 4	120
The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size. Some of the dwarf varieties are very suitable for a back border.					
168	Heliotropium (Heliotrope) ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	36
A favourite flower which requires considerable care to produce it from seed. A little frame heat will be of great service.					
169	Hibiscus Africanus, cream coloured ...	H.	S.	10 to 2	18
170	coccineus speciosus... ..	H.	S.	10 to 2	36

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.
171 *Hibiscus immutabilis*... H. S. 10 to 2 24

The annual varieties of this family are considered somewhat weedy, but they are very striking objects when properly grown, and plenty space allowed them.

172 *Hollyhock* (Chater's strain) ... T.P. A.S. 10 to 2 72

This noble plant produces spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in Autumn; as soon as the plants are well above ground, they should be planted out into a rich soil, and well supplied with water in case of need; as the plants come into flower, should more than one spike appear, remove all except the strongest, and then water with liquid manure.

173 *Humea elegans* ... H.B. A. 11 to 4 72

A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet in height, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.

174 *Heartsease*. (See Pansy.)

175 *Ice plant*. (See *Mesembryanthemum*.)

176 *Jacoea*, or *Senecio*, extra double white H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

177 *flesh* ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

178 *dark crimson* ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

179 *purple* ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

180 *lilac* ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

181 *dwarf blue* ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the *Cineraria*; in flower and profusion of bloom, it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in autumn, and transplant.

182 *Ipomea hederacea* sub-perba ... H. A.S. 10 o 120

183 *atroviolacea* ... H. A.S. 10 to 4 120

184 *limbata elegantissima* H. A.S. 10 to 4 120

185 *limbata striata* ... H. A.S. 10 to 4 120

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome convolvulus flowers; they are all beautiful.

186 *Ipomopsis elegans* ... T.B. A.S. 11 to 2 36

187 *picta aurantiaca* ... T.P. A.S. 11 to 2 36

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.
An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet, does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.

188 *Kaulfussia amelloides* H. A.S. 9 to 2 6

189 *rosea*... H. A.S. 9 to 2 6

Rather pretty dwarf growing annuals, with daisy like flowers.

190 *Kennedya rubicunda* ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 11 120

191 *alba* ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 11 120

Natives of Australia, very handsome creepers, with deep green foliage.

192 *Lantana*, mixed French varieties ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 4 18

A very pretty hardy perennial plant, the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of verberna-like flowers.

193 *Larkspur* ... H. A.S. 9 to 6 12

194 *dwarf rocket* ... H. A.S. 9 to 6 12

195 *pure white, double branching*... H. A.S. 9 to 6 24

196 *dwarf stock, flowered* H. A.S. 9 to 6 24

197 *tricolor elegans* ... H. A.S. 9 to 6 24

One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower-spikes six to eight inches in length, some of the varieties bear fine double flowers. *Tricolor elegans* is a finely-marked variety, and is quite distinct.

198 *Leptosiphon androsa-ceus* ... H. S. 10 to 2 6

199 *aureus* ... H. S. 10 to 2 6

200 *new French hybrid*... H. S. 10 to 2 6

A pretty little delicate annual; wants sowing early, and in a shady position if possible.

201 *Limnanthus grandiflorus* H. S. 10 to 2 6

202 *sulphurus odoratus*... H. S. 10 to 2 6

Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to *nemophila*; slightly fragrant.

203 *Linaria bipartita*, splendida ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 6 12

204 *Hendersonii*... H.P. A.S. 9 to 6 12

205 *Alpinea* ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 6 12

206 *bipartita alba* ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 6 12

207 *lutea* ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 6 12

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Dur.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
208	<i>Linaria striata</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
	One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for Spring flowering; has tall spikes of lobelia-like flowers.				
209	<i>Lobelia Princess Alexandra</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
210	<i>speciosa</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
211	<i>azurea</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
212	<i>ramosa</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
213	<i>Queen of Whites</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
214	<i>Paxtoniana</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
	A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful, free blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant—good for edgings.				
215	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i> , handsome climber...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
216	<i>Love lies bleeding</i> (<i>Amaranthus</i>)				
217	<i>Lupinus</i> , large blue ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	48
218	white... ..	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	48
219	rose	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	48
220	yellow	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
221	<i>Hartwegii hybridus</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
222	<i>albus</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
223	<i>celestinus</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
224	<i>persicus</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
225	<i>hybridus nigrescens</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
226	<i>Dunnettii superbus</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
227	<i>mutabilis versicolor</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
228	<i>mutabilis Cruickshankii</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
229	<i>subcarnosus</i> ..	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
230	<i>Menzesii</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
	Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of lupinus, such as <i>Nanus</i> , are but a few inches.				
231	<i>Lychnis chalcidonica</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	24
232	<i>Haageana</i>	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	12
233	<i>Seboldi</i>	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	12
	A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. <i>Chalcidonica</i> is a brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, and is very attractive. <i>Haageana</i> is of dwarf habit, and has large flowers.				

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
234	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> , (<i>Sweet Pea</i>)	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
235	white	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
236	scarlet	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
	The Sweet Pea is too well known to require recommendation; we only mention that we can supply the white separate, which is always a scarce colour.				
237	<i>Linum grandiflorum</i> coccineum, brilliant scarlet ...	H.P.	S.	8 to 4	12
	Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand twelve inches apart; seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing.				
238	<i>Mandevillea suaveolens</i> T.P.	A.S.	8 to 10	240	
	A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best.				
239	<i>Marigold, French dwarf</i> ...	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
240	<i>African orange, Dunnettii</i>	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
241	<i>African lemon</i>	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
	A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and of striking colours; the French has beautifully-shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large, self-coloured flowers, and very effective.				
242	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> (<i>Marvel of Peru</i>) ...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
243	gold striped... ..	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
	A very hardy and showy annual, free flowering, and adapts itself to any soils.				
244	<i>Maurandya Barclayana</i> , purple... ..	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
245	<i>Barclayana, alba</i>	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
246	<i>Barclayana, scarlet</i>	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
	This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour.				
247	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i> , tricolor, pink, purple centre ...	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
248	<i>crystallinum</i> (<i>Ice Plant</i>)	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
	This latter is prized for its foliage, which is covered, as it were with dew drops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice.				

			Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
249	Mimulus	maculosus,				
	mixed	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
250	tigrinus	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
251	duplex double	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
252	moschatus (<i>Musk</i>)	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	6

Beautiful, free-blooming, tender plants, for pot culture, requiring an abundant supply of water and a cool situation; as the seed is very small, it must be carefully sown in a well drained flower pot or seed pan, lightly covered, and when the plants are fit to handle, transplant; two or three plants in a ten-inch pot are abundance; duplex is a most extraordinary flower, and moschatus is our favourite musk, suitable for the vicinity of fountains, shady rockwork, &c.

253	Mignonette,	common	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	9
254	large flowered	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
255	crimson flowered giant		H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
256	new improved globular,	extra ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
257	pyramidal	... ..	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	15

This plant is too well known to require description; some of our new varieties are particularly striking and distinct; crimson giant and new flowered globular are highly recommended as a great improvement on the old varieties, spikes large and handsome, and deep in colour; the foliage is very fine, and the perfume and habit of the plant all that could be desired.

258	Myosotis azorica	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
259	palustris (<i>Forget-me-not</i>)	...	H.S.	A.S.	8 to 4	6

Azorica. This charming plant requires rather a dry situation, unlike other varieties of its family, who rejoice in a swampy soil. It should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely blue; very useful for bouquets.

260	Nasturtium,	Tom				
	Thumb, crimson ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	
261	scarlet	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	
262	beauty	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	
263	yellow	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	
264	pearl... ..	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	
265	Crystal Palace gem	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	
266	King of Tom Thumbs	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	
267	golden king ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	



Crimson Flowered Giant Mignonette.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.			Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.		
268	Nasturtium, tall, mixed	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72	282	Papaver somniferum (opium poppy) ...	H.	S.	9 to 11	24		
The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied, that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.						283	poppy, double French	H.	S.	9 to 11	12		
						The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. Papaver somniferum is a large single white flower, grown for opium.							
269	Nemophila atomaria	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	284	Passiflora edulis	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	120	
270	celestinum oculata	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	285	decasneana	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	120	
271	discoidalis marmo- rata...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	Edulis is the edible variety. Decasneana is the beautiful flowering climber, with large, shiny, green foliage. Seed should be soaked before sowing.							
272	discoidalis vitata	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	286	Phlox Drummondii	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
273	insignis maculata	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	287	alba	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
274	insignis marginata	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	288	atroviolacea	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
Universally popular annuals, dwarf, free blooming, and very showy; they are rather delicate, however, and want sowing early, in a shady situation; we recommend them to all for autumn sowing.						289	atropurpurea	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
274a	Enothera campylocarpa	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	24	290	black warrior	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
Very showy strong growing biennials; want plenty of space and a suitable position: will thrive in any soil.						291	Empress Eugenie	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15		
274b	Oxalis rosea	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6	292	Leopoldi	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers and good foliage.						293	marmorata alba	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
274c	Oxyura chrysanthemoi- des	...	H.A.	A.S.	6 to 9	12	294	Napoleon III.	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.						295	oculata alba	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
275	Petunia, large flowered, dark red	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	296	Radowitzii	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
276	lilac, green edged	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	297	Queen Victoria	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
277	lilac and rose	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	298	King William I.	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
278	carnation, striped	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	299	violacea pura	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
279	grandiflora venosa	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	300	delicata	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
280	Countess of Elles- mere	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	301	atropurpurea striata	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
281	choice mixed	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	302	lutea	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in Spring will bloom during Summer and Autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers.						303	Prince of Wales	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
						304	Princess Alexandra	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15		
						305	coccinea	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
						306	Princess Royal	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
						307	variabilis	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
						308	choice mixed	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	
						309	perennial variety	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	36	
						There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. A bed of this plant is very effective. Sow during Autumn, and transplant to six inches apart.							

- 309a *Pelargonium* (*Geranium*) *zonale* ... H.P. A. 6 to 10 18
 309b large flowered, fine mixed ... H.P. A. 6 to 10 18
 309c French blotched ... H.P. A. 6 to 10 18
 309d fancy varieties ... H.P. A. 6 to 10 18
 309e tricolor ... H.P. A. 6 to 10 18

The above are from a superb collection and should give splendid flowers; the tricolor varieties are magnificent, the French blotched and fancy very beautiful.

- 310 *Phygelius capensis* T.P. A.S. 10 to 2 18
 Handsome perennial, with scarlet flower.

- 312 Poppy (See *Papaver*.)

- 313 *Primula sinensis alba* (Chinese *primrose*) T.P. A.S. 7 to 10 16

- 314 *sinensis fimbriata* (various ... T.P. A.S. 7 to 10 16

Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock.

- 315 Pansy, or Heartsease, pure white ... H.P. A.S. 7 to 12 6

- 316 striped, fancy, extra H.P. A.S. 7 to 12 6

- 317 violet, white margin ... H.P. A.S. 7 to 12 6

- 318 pure black eye ... H.P. A.S. 7 to 12 6

- 318½ Bell's Superb Fancy H.P. A.S. 7 to 12 6

- 319 first-class assorted... H.P. A.S. 7 to 12 6

We have secured seed of some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. Bell's Superb is of the fancy type, rich in colour, with beautiful markings. The seed should be sown in autumn, and planted out early in spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.

- 320 Picotees, white ground H.P. A.S. 9 to 11 12

- 321 yellow ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 11 12

- 322 finest mixed . H.P. A.S. 9 to 11 12

We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers.

- 323 *Polyanthus*, mixed H.P. A.S. 10 to 11 6

- 323½ *Pentstemon*, various... H.P. A.S. 6 to 3 18

A fine hardy genus, free blooming, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.

- 324 *Portulaca*, *alba striata* H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

- 325 aurea ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

- 326 striata ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

- 327 *grandiflora*, double crimson ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.



Rhodanthe Maculata.

- 328 *Rhodanthe maculata* ... H.H. S. 10 to 2 12

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.			Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
329	Rhodanthe manglesii					349	Statice Bouduellii	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2 18
	major	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2 12	350	Thomsonii	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 2 18
	One of the choicest of the early flowering everlasting; we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden; maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets.						Hardy perennials, showy and effective.				
330	Salpiglosis aurea marginata	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3 18	351	Stocks, dwf. bouquet,				
331	violacea rosea	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3 18		10 week	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 18
332	primula marginata	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3 18	352	large flowered,				
333	papagene	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3 18		10 week	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 18
	Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled; blossoms very desirable; likes a rich, light soil.					353	perpetual flowered,				
334	Saponaria calabrica marginata	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 3 6		10 week	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 18
	A free-blooming, dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.					354	Brompton scarlet	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 18
335	Schizanthus Grahamii	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24		355	Brompton white	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 18
336	Hookerii	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24	356	Emperor	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 18
337	grandiflorus oculata	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24			The Brompton and Emperor stocks succeed well in any part of our colony, but it requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten week varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed.				
338	pinnata	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24	357	Swainsonia Greyana	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4 60
339	priestii	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24	358	coccinea	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4 60
340	retusus nanus	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24	359	alba nova	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4 60
341	occulata atropurpurea	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24	360	Osborni	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4 60
	A very interesting tribe of half hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.					361	Rollesonii	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4 60
343	Scabiosa, various	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4 18	361	Terrendi arborea	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4 60
	Showy, compact, and desirable plant.						This charming perennial is not sufficiently well known; it is well suited to our climate, and blooms magnificently throughout the summer, and is always deserving of a place in any flower garden.				
344	Sensitive plant (mimosa sensitiva)	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 12 18	362	Salvia patens	...	T.B.	A.S.	10 to 2 24
	A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name.						One of the brightest blue flowered plants. Very beautiful.				
345	Silene pendula, fl. pl. (catchfly)	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 2 18	364	Sweet William (see Dianthus barbatus)				
346	reticulata	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 2 18	365	Sweet Peas, scarlet invincible	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24
347	compacta	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 2 18	366	painted lady	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24
348	orientalis	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 2 18	367	Crown Princess of Prussia	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24
	Silene pendula is extremely free blooming and effective; flowers are not enduring, however.					367½	white	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24
						368	mixed	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 12 24
							The foregoing are beautiful types of this favourite flower. Crown Princess of Prussia is quite a novelty.				



Sanvitalia Procumbens.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
342	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i>	H.	S.	10 to 2	9

A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy, and free-blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.

369	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
370	<i>alata alba</i>	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
371	<i>aurantiaca</i>	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
372	<i>Bakerii</i>	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
373	<i>sulphurea</i>	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
374	<i>choice mixed</i>	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36

Beautiful half-hardy annuals, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started to grow.

375	<i>Tropæolum perigrinum,</i> (<i>canary bird creeper</i>)	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	120
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One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals, yellow.

376	<i>Valarian, red</i>	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	24
377	<i>white...</i>	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	24

Old English favourites, though rather weedy.

			Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
378	<i>Venus' Looking Glass,</i>					

blue ... H. A.S. 9 to 3 6

white... H. A.S. 9 to 3 6

A pretty little plant, suitable for edgings or beds.

379	<i>Veronica Syriaca, blue</i>	H.	S.	10 to 3	3
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A very dwarf blue annual, which forms a brilliant edging.

384	<i>Virginian stock, red</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
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385	<i>white</i>	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
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386	<i>new rose</i>	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
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Very dwarf, and free blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.

387	<i>Verbena, auricula</i> flowered	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
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388	<i>new striped Italian...</i>	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
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389	<i>pure scarlet...</i>	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
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390	<i>choice mixed</i>	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
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One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion.



King of Violets.



Queen of Violets.

			Duration	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.			Duration	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
380	<i>Viola odorata</i> (sweet violet)	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6		401	<i>Xeranthemum annuum compactum rubrum</i>	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
381	The Czar	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6		402	<i>gompreniflora purpurea</i>	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
382	cornuta	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6		403	<i>multiflora atropurpurea</i>	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
383	cornuta, purple queen	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6		404	<i>Imperialis</i>	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
The new varieties are very valuable additions.							Hardy, free-blooming, everlasting flowers, of dazzling colours, and easily preserved for Winter decoration. They are well worth a place.					
391	<i>Viscaria Dunnettii</i>	H.A.		6 to 10	6		405	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> , double	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
392	<i>splendens</i>	H.A.		6 to 10	6		406	<i>aurea</i>	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
393	<i>elegans puta</i>	H.A.		6 to 10	6		407	<i>carnea</i>	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
Very pretty annuals, rather tender							408	<i>coccinea</i>	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
394	Wallflower, blood red, single	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12		409	<i>lilacea</i>	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
395	double German, fine dark brown	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12		401	<i>lutea</i>	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
396	purple	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12		411	<i>purpurea</i>	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
397	sulphur	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12		412	<i>violacea</i>	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
398	new white flowered... ..	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12		413	white	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
399	rose flowered violet..	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12		One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.					
Well known English favourites; the blood red is highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.												
400	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i> ..	T.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	6							
One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil; flowers bright blue.												

HOW AND WHEN TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS.



Preparation of the Borders. This is of the first importance, and cannot be too well attended to. We will assume that the Garden is drained (if not, it ought to be), and of average quality. Let it be deeply dug over, same time covering in a good dressing of well-decayed stable manure; this done, roughly rake the surface and remove any stones, and if the soil is stiff spread over it a couple of inches of black or yellow sand, then rake fine and divide the border into beds, 4 feet wide, with 2 feet paths, the ground will then be fit for the reception of seed.

Sowing the Seed. Much depends upon the variety about to be sown, whether or not it should be deeply covered. Such plants as *Convolvulus*, *Nasturtiums*, *Sweet Peas*, *Lupins*, &c., are strong growers and have large seeds, and may therefore be covered say a couple of inches, and sown in rows two feet apart. Smaller seeds, such as *Mignonette*, *Linaria*, *Clarkia*, *Candytuft*, *Dianthus*, &c., only want a slight covering; to do this properly, draw a line across the bed about an inch deep, sow the seed carefully, and cover over lightly, placing the next row about a foot apart.

After-Management. Many of our best Annuals are by some considered weedy, but we attribute this more to their mismanagement than otherwise; if the plants are allowed to grow wild from the seed, no doubt some of them incline to this character; however, as most of them will admit of transplanting, there is no reason why they should not be grown as nice specimens as well as other garden plants; if not transplanted, thin out well, and always remember that where two plants occupy the place of *one*, *both* are sure to suffer, and, also, that one well-grown plant is worth a dozen poor specimens. Care must be taken in selecting suitable positions for the various varieties, and in properly arranging the heights in this matter our Catalogue will be found of the greatest service. Creepers and Climbers should be placed on walls or fences, and regularly tied up and kept in shape, or else dotted here and there over the flower-beds and trained on wire or suitable stakes. Properly attended to, these form very attractive features in the Flower Garden.

Varieties that will not Germinate if Sown in the Borders. Not a few of our customers think that if they obtain from us a few packets of Flower Seeds, they should have a corresponding number of Flower Beds to show, no matter how the seed is sown, or what weather follows the sowing, or, lastly, how unsuitable the varieties ordered may be for sowing without protection. To guard against this in future, we have marked our lists as Hardy, Half Hardy, Tender, Annual and Perennial varieties, and also added time of sowing—Autumn and Spring.

The Perennials nearly all require great care, and, if to be obtained, a little artificial heat is of great service, if not, sow in a frame or box with glass top, or any original contrivance of the kind, so long as it is tight and admits the light freely, in this plunge the pots in tan bark and keep shaded during sunny weather if too powerful; do not cover them, however, unless there is danger, as it is desirable to admit as much light as possible. As soon as the plants are well above ground, admit the air by degrees, keep the pots near the glass, water carefully, and gradually harden off. Those that are intended for out-door cultivation may now be pricked out into the border, taking care to shade them till established, the others potted off.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Can only be supplied during March, April, and May.

NOTHING can surpass Flowering Bulbs for general usefulness. Some of them—such as Hyacinths, Anemones, and Ranunculus—make our gardens gay during Spring, when other flowers are scarce, and everything around wears a wintry aspect; while others—such as the Gladioli, Liliums, &c.—stand out conspicuous objects among our summer flowering plants, and no matter how severe a season, we are always sure of their flowers.

Bulbs are easy of cultivation, and will adapt themselves to any soil; but the following hints may be of service. The border intended for their reception should be deeply dug, and made rich with well-rotted stable manure; a few inches of sand may be added to stiff soils, in which the bulbs should be planted. Lay out beds with a well-defined two-foot path between each, and mark them into rows from one to two feet apart, according to the habit and growth of the bulbs. Avoid deep planting; Anemones and Ranunculus should not be covered more than two inches.



Ranunculus Asiaticus superbus.

GLADIOLUS.

This magnificent family of plants is of easy cultivation, and grows freely in any soil, provided it is well worked and in good heart. It, however, prefers a sandy loam; and by proper management in planting, a succession of bloom may be had nearly all the year round, as the bulbs can be lifted and stored three months without injury. Splendid varieties from 12s. to 24s. per dozen.

LILIUM AURATUM (or Golden Rayed Lily of Japan.)

We have a stock of this magnificent Lily, and can offer good, strong bulbs, well established. Strong Bulbs, 7s. 6d. each.

RANUNCULUS.

A bed of these favourite flowers is most desirable. They bloom very freely, are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added, so much the better. No garden is complete without a few.

Turban (scarlet, yellow, white, black, and crimson), 3s. per dozen; Turban, mixed, 2s. 6d. per dozen; Persian, choice, mixed, 2s. 6d. per dozen; Asiaticus superbus, 4s. per dozen.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering bulbs are deserving of a place in every garden. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, render them very attractive. We can supply them by the hundred at a cheap rate, and of the best sorts. A splendid variety of brilliant colours.

Double, mixed, 2s. 6d. per dozen; choice, mixed, single, 2s. 6d. per dozen—cheaper by the hundred.

TULIPS.

Choice kinds, double, named and mixed, 6s. per doz. Choice kinds, single, mixed, 4s. per doz.

CROCUS.

Mixed varieties, 4s. per doz.

HYACINTHS.

Choice mixed varieties	...	9s. per doz.
Named varieties, Double Red	...	12s. "
" " " Blue	...	12s. "
" " " White	...	12s. "
" " Single Red	...	12s. "
" " " Blue	...	12s. "
" " " White	...	12s. "

Magnificent plants, will do well in any soil; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favorite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes.

NARCISSUS.

All the finest varieties, 6s. per doz.

IXIAS.

Choice kinds, named and mixed, 3s. per doz.

WATSONIA.

Several varieties, fine mixed, 3s. per doz.

Amaryllis, *Tigridium*, *Sprekelia*, *Iris*, *Lilium lancifolium*, *album*, *rubrum*, and *roseum*,
1s. 6d. each.

LEUCOJEUM ÆSTIVUM (*Snowflake.*)

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snow-drop, and does admirably here. 4s. per doz.



Our Twenty Shilling Collection of Bulbs.

6 Gladiolus, named varieties
4 Hyacinths, various colours
12 Ranunculus, Persian and Turban
12 Anemones, single and double

6 Tulips, choice mixed
2 Liliums, sorts
3 Narcissus,,
12 Ixias, various.

Should our stock of any of the above be exhausted, we shall substitute other varieties.

We cannot undertake to supply a general collection of BULBS after the 30th May.



Garden Implements and Requisites.

We believe that we are the only Importers in the Colonies of the various Garden requisites procurable in London, and we invite our friends to inspect our stock of Novelties, of which the following is a list:—

Archangel Mats, useful for shading, 3s. 6d. each | **Bell Glasses**, 4 to 16 inch (imported).

Cuba Bast, a neat and durable article, useful for tying, and well adapted for horticultural purposes generally. 5s. per lb. Should be soaked in water before being used.

Russian Matting, a soft flexible fibre, useful for tying, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ETRUSCAN TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POTS.



ETRUSCAN TERRA-COTTA POTS, any of these patterns, 10s. 6d. the set of three.

We have just received a shipment of this beautiful ware, which is manufactured of the finest clay. The patterns are worked in various colours, and are most elegant and unique. The pots are porous, and will grow plants well, and are very suitable for the Drawing-room. As our stock is limited, please mention more than one number when ordering.

Wolfe's Indelible Pencils, Blue, Black, and Red, excellent substitute for pen and ink, as they possess indelibility, combined with convenience of the lead pencil. They are particularly adapted for writing on Garden Labels; the action of the rain, sun, air, &c., not having the slightest effect on them.

Price, 6d. each.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES,

VARIOUS SIZES AND DESIGNS.

Fern Stands, complete with shades, from 6 inches to 14 inches across; **Mignonette Boxes**, **Window Boxes**, **Side Hanging Pots**, **Hyacinth Pots**, **Seed Pans**.

Edging Irons, handled, for trimming grass edgings
Flower Pots, 3 to 12 inch, common, imported
" " Saucers, 3 to 12 inch "

Forks, Digging, 3 to 5 prongs, flat and square
" Hand-weeding, long handles
" " " short "

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsman, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES.

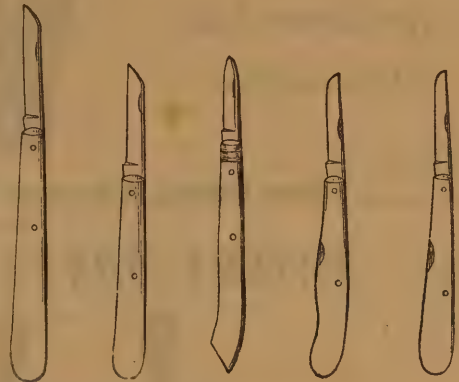
(Buckhorn Handles.)



No. 0. 5s. No. 1. 3s. 6d. No. 2. 4s. No. 3. 4s. No. 4. 3s. 6d. No. 5. 3s. 6d.

SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES.

(White Handles.)



No. 6. 4s. No. 7. 3s. 6d. No. 8. 3s. 6d. No. 9. 3s. 6d. No. 10. 3s. 6d.

The above Knives are of the best manufacture, and are well known in every Horticultural establishment in England. When ordering, please state number marked above.

Pruners, Bow Slide, 6 to 7 inch
 " French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch
 " " " black, sizes
 " Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch

Saws, pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch
 Shears, boxwood, for trimming hedges
 " grass edging " grass verges
 Tweezers, ivory, sizes

GARDEN TROWELS, PLAIN AND FANCY,

ALL SIZES.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS, BRIGHT STEEL, from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per set.

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets, 2s.
 6d. per pair
 " " with cuff, 2s. per pair
 " " Ladies' for the flower garden,
 2s. per pair

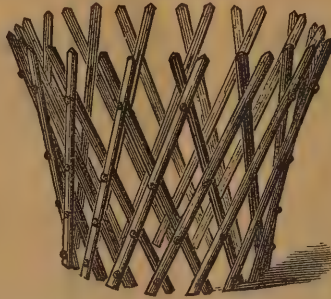
Hedge Bills, various sizes
 Hoes, Patent Dutch, steel blade
 " Turnip, all sizes
 " Breaking-up, strong steel

Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. each
 " Reels, patent, 3s. 6d. each
 " Rakes, from 5 to 14 teeth, 1½d. per
 tooth
 Hyacinth Glasses, Tye's patent, 18s. to 36s.
 per dozen
 " Supports, common, 12s. per dozen
 Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable

Metallic Garden Labels—Ink for writing on ditto. This is found to be a much more permanent and neat method of marking plants than the ordinary wooden label, more especially for out-door collections. Sold in boxes of 100, with pens, indelible ink, and erasing paper.  Directions for use on each box.

*Gilt Expanding Covers
for Flower Pots.*

All sizes and colors.

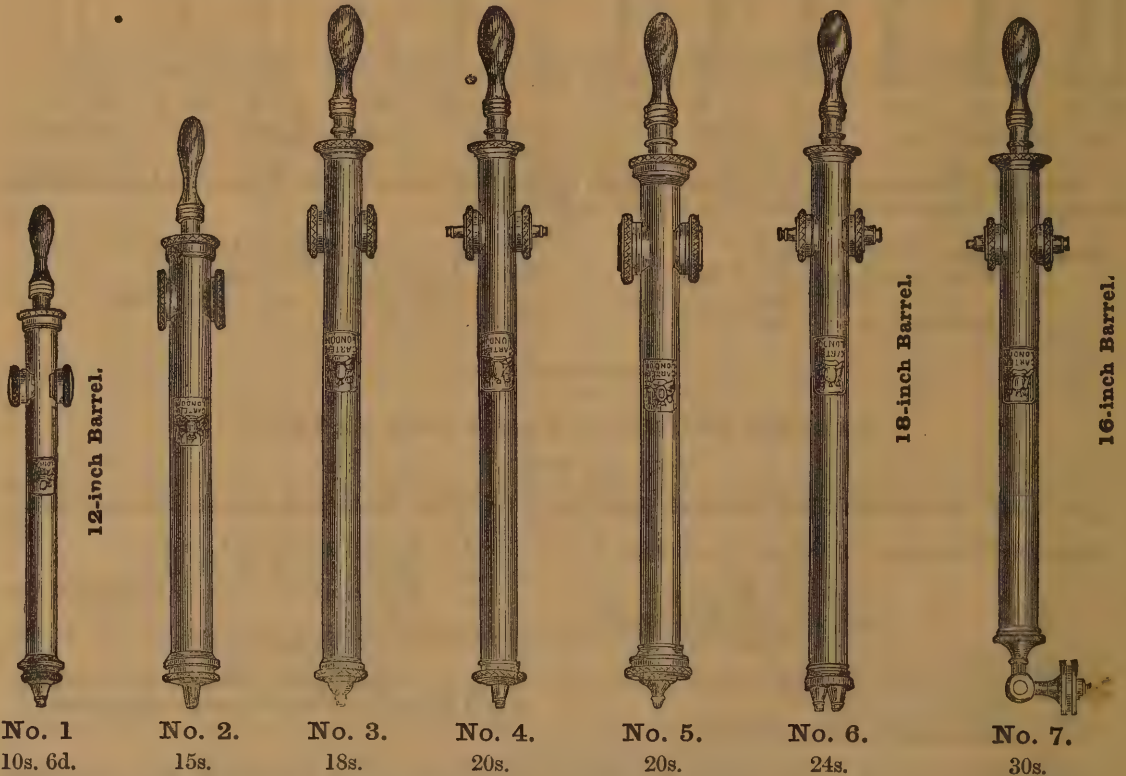


Form a pretty ornament for Drawing Rooms, and hide the otherwise unsightly common Flower Pot.

2s. 6d. each.

Other Designs, in Paper or Wood, colored, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.



The above useful instruments can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or Insecticide

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

is so necessary. The syringe applies either of those compositions with a great saving of labour, as the largest sizes will throw water to the top of the highest fruit trees, and with the spreading roses will thoroughly sprinkle every leaf.

The roses with each syringe are of three different sizes, namely—the straight jet, and the coarse and fine spreading sizes.

The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.

Spades.—Park's Patent Steel, Nos. 2 and 3	7s. 6d. each
American Light Steel	6s. each

Earthenware Edging Tiles, of various designs. These make a neat and durable edging to flower borders ; do not harbour slugs. Price 25s. per hundred.

Flower Sticks, in bundles of one dozen, painted green. It may seem strange that we can import these simple articles and supply them to the customers cheaper than they can be made for in the colony, but such is the fact, as will be seen from the undermentioned quotations :—

1 foot long, per bundle of one dozen	...	3d.	2½ feet long, per bundle of twelve	..	9d.
1½ " " "	...	4d.	3 " " "	...	1s.
2 " " "	...	6d.			

Thermometers—Boxwood, 8 inches—3s. each



WOOD GARDEN LABELS.

Wood Garden Labels, painted ready for use, in bundles of 100; 3-inch, 1s. per 100; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100; 9-inch, 2s. 6d. per 100; suspending labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

The Parian Garden Label.—These labels are earthenware, neatly shaped, and have a smooth surface. When written on, the inscription is quite indelible. 6d. per dozen.

Exhibition Flower Stands, for effectively displaying 24 varieties of Florist Flowers, fitted with tin tubes, complete : price, 10s. 6d. each.

Galvanized Iron Propagating Frames, with moveable glass top, suitable for striking cuttings, or sheltering tender seeds : price, 7s. 6d. each.

SHERWOOD DRAIN TILES.

For draining orangeries, orchards, farms and gardens. The beneficial results which we have witnessed wherever draining has been tried has induced us to lay in a stock of Pipes of the various sizes as under.

1	Inch (inside diameter)
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
2	" " "

3¼ Inch (inside diameter)
6 " " "
4 by 3¼



Junctions, Bends, and Elbows of all kinds and sizes.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

HOME EMBELLISHMENT AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

By T. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.

The Influence.

THE reputation of individuals or families depends more upon the appearance of comfort and home-niceyness (if a word so "cosy" may be permitted) about and around a dwelling, than most people are likely to imagine. Clean door-steps, well-kept grass-plots, nicely-trimmed hedge-rows, neatly-trained climbers, carefully-pruned rose bushes, and, above all, bright, clean, and smoothly-kept paths and walks, are strong indications of worth and respectability in-doors. Carelessness, neglect, and untidiness about a home's exterior, may not be a sure indication of inferiority or want of respectability on the part of the residents, but it is strong *prima facie* evidence of the absence of real happiness, right principles, or a correct appreciation of the comforts and enjoyments so benignly offered, not to say the decencies required from all who have an interest in, or a part to play in, the great drama of life.

There is an ancient adage, which says that, "if a man's dress be ever so threadbare and shabby, neat and nicely-polished shoes will obliterate or remove the fault, and give the wearer a respectable appearance," and that, on the other hand, soiled or shabby shoes reduce the choicest and most fastidiously-arranged garments to their own level of shabbiness. The inference is, that the wearer's standard of respectability depends, to a considerable extent, upon that of his boots. This old saying might be followed out a trifle further in its bearings; for, not only is it a source of discomfort and annoyance to have one's reputation affected by so apparently trifling a circumstance, but it is also certain that the wearer, though it be unconsciously, yet most decidedly feels uncomfortable, or the reverse, and actually, however improbable it may seem, rises or falls in his own estimation by the boot standard. And, what is more to the point, both he and his observers are, to no inconsiderable extent, correct.

If, then, a small affair like this may have, and has, an appreciative or a disparaging influence upon the character and the happiness of the individual, how much greater and more powerful must be the influence of the exterior belongings and surroundings of his home, both upon himself and the inmates of his household?

Personal advantage.

Self respect is as necessary to happiness as any other quality of mind or thought whatever. And self respect strongly influences, and is strongly influenced by outward appearances and the respect of others, to an extent little imagined by the great world. Often those who gain most, or suffer most, by such influences, are the very farthest from perceiving or suspecting them.

The humblest cottage, or even a hut, is made comparatively delightful and respectable, by the appearance of carefulness and cheerful solicitude about its outward surroundings, and most perceptible features; while, in the absence of these, the same dwelling would appear miserable and wretched. And, in all probability, the dwellers therein would not belie the appearance were their moral and social circumstances analyzed.

The example.

No man knows the extent of good he may do by forming a small garden in front of his cottage. He may sow seeds in it which, if they succeed, he can foresee will result in a certain product, a fruit or a flower. But greater seed is sown when he plants a garden, "to dress and to keep." The result of this he cannot foresee. Its fruits may be such as he never dreamed of. Passing by the certain, but, perhaps, hardly recognized, though great advantages, enjoyed by himself, he has set an example to his neighbours, and perhaps strangers, afar off, who, in their turn, will spread the seed further, and thus a beginning and a continuing may have a great influence for good upon his country, his fellows, and on future generations.

But it is individual or personal gain that will be the most powerful incentive to embellish a residence. The personal or family advantages derivable from such a course are many, and it ought to be understood that these advantages, attendant upon true and sensible embellishment, can only exist and flourish in combination with utility and true economy. And these can only exist in a judicious combination of pleasurable, innocent gratifications and enjoyments. These the poorest cottage labourer can secure and realize, perhaps better and with more genuine heart feeling than the rich dwellers in palaces.

The incentive.

It is intended in these remarks to encourage all to make an attempt at some sort of garden embellishment. There can scarcely exist such a person as one wholly insensible to a pleasurable sensation, a kind of charm, on beholding ever so small a plant or flower.

Encouragement to garden.

All have been endowed with a love for flowers and plants, and all have an opportunity of gratifying that love ; albeit the opportunities of some are small, and, just as in other blessings, those who have the least opportunities of gratification value them most.

Opportunities.

Everything connected with the climate and other circumstances of New South Wales, promise favourably to the indulgence of floral taste. In Britain, it is difficult to find nice plants which will live through winter's cold ; while here, the difficulty is quite of another sort : there are so many suitable to our pure and exceptionally clear atmosphere that it is difficult to choose the best of so many good and suitable.

Promise.

The plots of land about a house are as varied in size, shape, and other particulars as are the houses themselves ; so that it is rather a difficult matter to explain how to fix or plant a front garden, in a manner suited to all. Only general ideas can be given, by which the amateur designer may be in some measure guided.

In large cities, of course, there are many houses without a scrap of ground to improve or lay out. But even such dwellings may have window or balcony gardens, and in fact there are many even in Sydney. There are also a few conservatories very creditable to the taste, and, we will add, wisdom of the owners ; and it is a feature which is in our city very likely to increase, because the climate is so unique that the city impurities which would destroy plants in the cities of the old country do not injure them here ; and the number of plants that can be grown without artificial heat are as twenty to one. The only real obstacle to the more general practice of Balcony, Window, Housetop, Back-yard and Conservatory gardening, is the want of a properly-directed taste, and a healthy appreciation of the intrinsic value of such, both to health, wealth, and character.

Obstacles ?

In the less frequented streets, and in the outskirts of the City as well as its suburbs, and in country towns generally, there are many houses, and sometimes rows of houses, having a small plot of ground between the street and the front doors and windows. These plots are often planted with a few shrubs and flowering plants ; and occasionally neatness and good taste are displayed, but more often the reverse. The most frequent error is the crowding together of too many plants, and too great a variety. The rule should be, a few well chosen and well placed, rather than an extensive assortment. And more use should be made of grass, which, when properly cared for, is always refreshing to the weary, and a pleasant relief to the eye, wearied and perhaps pained by the powerful, dazzling, and oppressive glare of light, and the scorching rays of reflected sunshine.

Street plots.

In selecting plants and flowers for such limited front-door plots as just mentioned, attention must be given to the aspect. If the front of the building be towards the south, the plot will be shaded during the greater part of each day. Therefore, plants that thrive best in a shaded and cool situation should have the preference. On the contrary, if the front be towards the north, sun-loving plants will suit best. All divergences to east or west of these aspects will require similar study, and the plants accommodated according to the greater or less amount of sunshine to which they will be exposed.

Aspect.

Village residences and rural villas usually have front plots of larger extent than those alluded to in the last paragraph. The first will generally face the street, and be approached by a footpath leading from the front gate ; and, of course, the size or contents will be various. The latter will usually be approached by a carriage-way or drive. The best way to lay out these three classes of front plots will be next considered.

Rural plots.

As it is requisite in all cases to prepare the ground first, it will be most convenient to begin at that point. First, decide upon a plan to be carried out ; fix levels and slopes, required by the

Commencement.

site, providing for the flow of rain-water ; and drive down pegs at various points, marking the levels upon them.

Drainage and
ventilation.

This done, the first operation on the ground should be thorough drainage. That is, drainage to provide against a flow of water upon the ground, from the house, or any other extraneous source ; and also subsoil drainage, to provide fertility by preventing the soil from being soddened by too much rain, and by ventilating, and keeping it sweet, warm, and moist. Sandy, and some kinds of gravelly or loose-lying subsoils may not require this subsoil ventilation, because it is already provided by nature ; but, all heavy or close compact loam, earths, or clays, should be ventilated to a depth of three or four feet, or they will be less fertile. They will, without it, suffer from extremes of all sorts, sometimes too wet, at others too dry, and always cold and unwholesome.

Formation.

The depth of the trenches for the subsoil drains will sometimes be controlled by the nature of the situation, in view of a sufficient fall for an outlet and discharge-drain, but should always be as deep as this will allow, up to three or four feet. The trenches to receive the drain-tiles should be dug as narrow as it is possible for the workman to do it, and the bottom should be no larger than just sufficient to receive the pipes, in order to prevent their displacement in returning the soil to the trench. Stones or bricks, broken to the size of coarse road-metal, may be used as rubble instead of pipes, when these cannot be had. If rubble be used, it should be equally distributed at the bottom of the trench, about nine inches wide and a foot deep ; and before returning the soil to the trench the rubble should be covered by thin turfs, faggots, straw, or anything that will prevent the loose earth from mixing with the broken bricks or stone. This drain is neither so cheap nor so good as the pipe drain, and should be adopted only when the drain-pipes cannot be procured. Sometimes drains are made without either rubble or pipes. Strong turfs, cut square at the ends, and sloping at the edges, so as to fit each other, and the sloping sides of the drain, are fitted into it, about nine inches from the bottom, with the grass downwards. This drain, if very carefully made, answers very well ; but is little cheaper than when pipes are used, and is more likely to become imperfect in course of time. The slope or fall for the drains should be uniform from end to end, and as nearly as possible following that of the surface. Of course, outflow must be at the lowest part of the ground, and carried off either by an open drain or a covered pipe, as circumstances or neatness of appearance may direct. The distance between the subsoil, or ventilation, drains should be from ten to fifteen feet, according to the nature of the soil and the depth of drain—nearest together in stiff soils, and when they are shallow. If pipes are used, there is no danger of placing them too near to each other ; in this respect expense is the only study.

Levelling.

Having finished the ventilation drains, and returned the soil to the trenches, the next operation is rough levelling and trenching. The marks on the pegs, already placed, will indicate the parts of the land that require raising, and those which require lowering. If possible, it should be so arranged that the soil taken from the high parts will fill, or help to fill up, the hollows or parts requiring to be raised. But if any part requires so much lowering that pipeclay or any other infertile or worthless soil has to be moved, it ought to be taken away altogether, and replaced by better soil brought from elsewhere.

Trenching.

When the whole space under improvement is brought to the desired levels it should be trenched to a uniform depth of twelve or fifteen inches, that is, about two spits. The top spit only should be turned over ; the bottom one being merely broken up and left in its original position. There is a prevalent custom of pegging out the walks before trenching, and leaving them altogether untrenched, under the idea of saving. It is not a good plan, for it don't save much ; and it is a positive detriment to the rest of the land, by interfering with percolation and ventilation, causing them to be unequal, and a consequent unequal development of the plants or grass. It must be remembered that we are discoursing on plots of limited extent only ; and, of course, some of the observations would not apply to Pleasure Grounds on a large scale, without modifications, although the main principles are the same in all.

Walks.

When the trenching is completed, and the soil pretty well settled down, the walks should be pegged out, and about a foot of the soil removed from them, for carriage drives, and six inches for foot paths, and evenly spread over the remainder of the land. About six inches of the soil should be left inside the pegs at each side of the walk, to get firm before the final formation, which should be left until the planting is completed, and the grass plots are formed.

The parts of the trenched land intended for grass lawns or plots should now be staked off, and nicely levelled by spade and rake, all stones removed, and lumps broken, to prepare it for laying down with grass, which should be delayed until the whole has become firmly settled. Where good, firm turf can be produced, it is the best for forming grass plots, because it will be a finished and perfect job as soon as laid. But when the lawn is of considerable size, grass seeds will be found cheaper. In either case, the land requires the same treatment. Another plan of covering a lawn with grass, called inoculation, is sometimes practised where good turf is scarce. Small pieces of turf, about three inches square, are inserted into the soil at about one foot apart each way. These will spread, and cover the ground, which should not be rolled or beaten until it has done so. The advantage of this plan is economy, where grass turfs are not easily obtained, and tender or easily broken turf can be made available. One cart-load of turf for inoculation will go as far as sixteen loads of the proper turfing would. The disadvantages are, delay in procuring a finished lawn, and a less perfect one when finished. Either turfing or inoculation may be performed at any season of the year, but if it is put down in very dry weather it will require watering. The best time is Winter, or early Spring.

When seed is sown for lawn purposes, it should be done between the months of March and July, but the sooner after March the better. A mixture of the most desirable dwarf-growing grasses, and sold under the name of *lawn grass*, is most desirable. Grass.

After lawns are formed, the grass must be mown frequently. It cannot be cut too often. The grass should not be allowed to spring into seed, which it will do if not prevented by cutting. The little useful machine known as the "Lawn Mower" is preferable to the scythe, where it can be used, because it cuts closer, and can be used by any person, while there are very few indeed who can use the scythe so as to cut closely a patch of grass without leaving it scarred and ugly. Seed.

The turf laid lawn should be rolled occasionally from the beginning; but the inoculated and sown grass should not be rolled until it has established a firm growth, and formed a thick sward. Mowing.

If dry weather prevails after the grass has been laid down, it should be watered for a few weeks. The watering should be done in the evenings. A top dressing of finely-sifted coal or wood ashes, with a little lime added, would assist the grass, and impart a lively green to it. The dressing, which should not be heavy, should be sifted over the grass after mowing, and given as often as thought necessary. Rolling.

Weeds or improper grasses, which will most likely make their appearance, should be removed as soon as they are observed. If they are permitted to grow too long, their removal will entail injury by breaking into the lawn. The worst lawn weeds are some strong-tufted grasses, docks, dandelion, and weeds like it, trefoil, ribgrass, and a few others. If not checked at once, it will be a difficult matter to eradicate them without destroying the lawn. Docks, dandelion, and others which have deeply penetrating and life retentive roots, and which cannot be drawn out, nor be dug out without spoiling a large patch of grass, may be destroyed in the following manner:—Cut off the tops with a knife just below the place where the root and top unite, and after hollowing the cut a little, place a small quantity of salt upon it; of course, this only applies to roots large enough to handle; the salt will cause the root to die; otherwise, it would soon make fresh tops, and be worse than ever. Sulphuric acid is also sometimes poured upon the roots, and kills them effectually. Watering.

The time that is proper for spreading the green carpets of grass is also the proper time for planting the trees and shrubs, and forming and shaping the beds for the reception of flowers, and getting all parts into finished order. This it is desirable to get completed before the walks get their finishing touch, so that they may not be injured by the trampling of feet, or cart and barrow work, before they have had time to get well consolidated. In small places there is not much room to spare for large growing trees, but there should always be room made for some, if only one or two, unless the plot be very small indeed. The more limited the extent of the ground is, the more necessity there is for discrimination, both in selection and in planting. The fewer they are in number, the more select and striking they should be. See List and notes. Top dressing.

The trees and shrubs having been procured and brought to the ground, the largest growing trees, intended to be permanent, should be planted first; the largest shrubs and smaller trees Weeding.

next ; and finally the smaller growing shrubs. In each case the stations selected should be carefully studied, keeping in view the space each will require for the proper development of its future growth. When all have been planted that are intended to stand for good, the spaces between them may be planted indiscriminately with shrubs of various kinds, in order to give the ground a furnished appearance while the permanent ones are young and small, and also to act as nurses to shelter and protect them. These are, of course, to be removed as their growth extends so that crowding may be prevented. This thinning out should not be delayed too long, or it will cause ugly gaps and unsightly scars and blanks in the clump or belt of the plantation. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken in stationing the largest growing and choicest trees and shrubs so that they may not crowd each other when grown to their full extent. To cut out a large-sized tree or shrub after a plantation has grown up, will, perhaps, ruin the beauty of the whole, the space left vacant being large, and years would pass before the fault could be remedied.

Formation of walks.

As soon as the grassing and planting is completed, set about finishing the walks and paths. The sides near the pegs should now be neatly cut by the spade or edging iron, taking care to preserve the curves and sweeps indicated by the pegs. This requires a correct and practised eye to do it neatly and preserve regularity. Where the lines are straight, of course there is no difficulty in preserving a regular course in cutting the edging. But where curves and sweeps are required, and they are the most usual in all but the very smallest grounds, the difficulty to an unpractised operator is great. This difficulty can, in a great measure, be removed by procuring a large rope, say two inches diameter, and laying it along the line pegged out. The rope should touch each peg. The pegs will be about eight or ten feet apart, and the curve required will be indicated by the rope, and may be cut accordingly.

To prevent fouling.

This done, all pieces of turf, dock roots, couch grass, and any rubbish likely to contain weeds, or the seeds of weeds, should be carefully removed. To cover up any of these with the material of which the walk is formed would be to court endless trouble, and unsatisfactory paths. Everything of the kind should be scrupulously guarded against. A few yards of a walk rendered foul by a neglect of this kind will cost more to keep in order than a mile or more of similar walks properly attended to in the formation, and even then they will never have the same appearance.

The material.

The space, already dug out, for the foundation of the walk should now be considered. The first course should be laid with good-sized stones or brickbats. The thickness of this course will depend upon the depth excavated, and that, as previously stated, depends upon the size and kind of walk intended. Smaller stones should be laid towards the top, and last of all the finishing course. The material for last course, to form the crown or crust, depends upon the facilities with which suitable substances can be obtained. Gravel is the material preferred, and generally most easily obtained.

Colour and contrast.

To set off to advantage a front garden walk, the colour of the gravel should be different to that of the street. If the gravel of the street be red, the walk should be blue, or white, or some colour that will contrast ; and, of course, if the street be of another colour, the same distinction should be observed. A walk the same colour as the street passing by the gate to which it leads, always appears uninteresting, tame, and heavy, while a good contrast gives it a bright, lively, and attractive appearance, which should always be a desideratum in improving a home.

Form.

The form of the surface of the walk should be a gentle curve, the centre being on a level with the verges. The curve should not be greater than just sufficient to turn off rain water to the side gutters. A very common mistake is made in this respect, under the impression that a rounded walk has a fine appearance. On the contrary, a flat walk in all situations has a much superior appearance to a rounded one. And even if this were not so, a rounded walk reduces the walking space upon it. A flat walk, wide enough to permit two persons to walk abreast upon it, would only allow comfortable walking room for one person, if raised in the centre more than just sufficient to turn the rain. The curve should be so slight as to be scarcely noticed by the eye. The proper allowance is about one and a half inches in a five feet walk, and the like proportion for broader.

Side drains.

The sides of the walks should be provided with drains or gutters to carry off rain water. These are often formed of common bricks, laid flat, one in the centre, and one on each side sloping towards it, for small walks. For wide walks the gutter would have to be larger. Tiles are made for the purpose, and are much neater ; they should be used when they can be obtained.

In forming beds for flowers, spaces should be chosen away from the lawns or grass plots, for such as roses, camellias, dahlias, and other flowering plants, unsuited to small flower beds made on the grass. The flowers from these beds will be used for the supply of bouquets and decorative purposes, as well as for ornament to the ground, and, on this account the beds cannot be kept in such a high state of finish as the small flower beds on the grass, and close to the windows of the house, should be.

Flower beds.

When there is sufficient space, these beds may be formed so as to collectively constitute a flower garden proper, and may be laid out without reference to the general plantation, and should not be allowed to interfere with it. The space should be divided from the rest by ornamental hedges, or trellis work, furnished with climbers. A square or oblong shape will admit of the best designs. The beds will be of various sizes and shapes, suitable to the various classes of flowers to be grown in them. They will be so arranged as to form a complete figure within the boundary hedge, and one style should be adhered to throughout. If there be a greenhouse or conservatory, the flower garden should be in close proximity to it, or even form part of one of the boundaries, particularly if it is a handsome structure. In this case, the style of the flower garden should be such as to harmonise with the architecture of the building. The beds will be divided into groups by broad walks, and narrow walks will separate the beds from each other. All the walks should have edgings of turf, box, or some other suitable plant. The walks may also be entirely composed of mown grass; or the large ones may be gravelled, and the small ones grass. In the latter case, no edgings will be needed. The last plan has the most advantages, both as regards appearance and comfort.

Flower Garden.

What is known as the geometrical style, is the only style suited to a thorough flower garden. It consists of a combination of regular geometrical figures, each being formed by straight or circular lines, meeting at points fixed upon; and the line between any two of these adjoining, must either be straight or form one regular curve, which therefore corresponds with some portion of a circle of greater or less radius, and the entire circle is of frequent occurrence. The lines, and combinations of lines bounding the various figures, are always of this character, and never deviate into lines which have the appearance of mere chance. Design must be obvious.

Style.

In small plots, flower gardens of this kind cannot be made on a scale sufficiently large for the growth of the ordinary flowers. But when there is leisure and taste, a miniature garden may be formed on a very small scale, and be made quite as interesting and pretty, though they cannot produce the flowers in such abundance. There are many dwarf flowering plants which may be used in furnishing a miniature flower garden, and amateurs may enjoy the pleasant and instructive pleasure of forming novel combinations and new arrangements as often as they please, which opportunities are not afforded by the garden on the larger scale. The plants for the one may be kept in pots, and re-arranged, exchanged, and altered at will, while the plants in the other could not be re-arranged without the loss of many of the best specimens. The miniature garden is well calculated to be the model and progenitor of new and improved designs in ornamental gardening.

Miniature.

The best plan for a small plot, only a few yards wide, is a straight walk from the gate to the front door, of convenient width, laid with tiles or flags, with proper tile edgings. If gravel be used, grass, box, or other live edgings are preferable. There should be neat palisading next the street. On each side of the path turfs should be laid, leaving a space near the boundary fences, for plants or climbers. If the path divides the plot into two equal parts, a plant may be placed in the centre of each. The plant should be of a kind having a neat compact habit; it may or may not be a flowering plant, but should be one that will retain foliage from the grass, and not expose any of its stem. If there be room, a small path (gravel) may be taken round between the grass and the space at the boundary left for small plants or creepers, or only along the front of the house; but, if the plot be very small, this had better be dispensed with—the grass will do to walk upon.

Street front.

When there are rows of houses of similar size and architecture, the front gardens should be made and planted as nearly alike as possible; and, if it can be managed, they should all be cleaned up and renovated at one time.

Uniform.

In plots where there is room for a lawn and a shrubbery, but not a carriage entrance, the main, or entrance walk, should be broad, say ten feet, and lead straight to the front door.

Larger plots.

Circles and sweeps in an entrance walk, under limited space, are in bad taste. A handsome growing tree should be planted at each side of the gates. The lawn should not be intersected by, or abut on this walk, if it can be avoided. The walk should pass between grass and clumps of shrubs and flowers.

Boundary belt. A plantation should extend all round the front and side boundaries. This plantation is called the boundary belt. Its width should be regulated by the size of the grounds, and care must be taken to so arrange the planting that when the trees and shrubs grow up, pleasant views of distant scenery may not be interfered with or obstructed; at the same time taking care to hide such as are unpleasant or objectionable in any way. In the first case, no tall, heavy growing trees should be planted, and the belt should narrow. In the last, the largest should be placed, and the belt broaden. The front of the boundary should be irregular in outline, otherwise it will appear stiff and formal. It should approach towards the centre of the grounds, and recede from it at irregular intervals, thus forming, as it were, alternate capes and bays of unequal dimensions. In all cases the tallest growing trees and shrubs should occupy a back position, and the front outline the dwarfest. The parts forming the projecting points or capes should be composed of larger and taller stuff than the plantation at the head of the recesses or bays; and no abrupt angles should be permitted. All the lines at the front should be gradually rounded, and form parts of circles. It should be so arranged that the recesses should occupy positions where the views are to be preserved.

Boundary paths. A path, six feet wide for limited grounds, and up to twelve feet or more for grounds of large extent, should lead, in graceful and easy sweeps, round the boundary, passing now into the thickest of the belting, and now appearing outside of it; occasionally having branches leading to a seat, a pond, a summer-house, a flower-garden, a gate, or some place of interest or use. No branch path should be made unless it plainly exhibits an object for making it. It may be some wonderful tree; some miniature forest scene; or any other objects of interest, or fancied interest. Some even go so far as to erect sham gates in the boundary fences in order that walks they wish to make, for the sake of landscape effect, may appear to have an object.

Rear and flank plantation. To the rear of the house, and at each wing tall and densely foliated trees should be stationed, so as to form a background. Those at the flanks or wings should commence close to the building, far enough back to prevent interference with the view from the windows, and as they extend, receding from the front with a gradual sweep. This rear and flank plantation will throw the buildings forward as in a picture, soften its outlines, and greatly add to its beauty when the front is viewed either at a long or short distance. Besides this, it will hide unsightly walls, and other back buildings, which would otherwise mar the scenery. The shelter from stormy winds is another advantage that should not be forgotten, where the situation is exposed. Trees close to the house not only make it look comfortable, they also make it so. Shelter should be taken into consideration in planting all the outside or boundary belts.

Shelter.

Lawn situation. The best situation for the lawn is near the house, and in full view from the windows of the principal rooms. It should be so arranged that part of it may approach quite close to some of them. Its outline should be diversified by walks, clumps of shrubbery, and flower beds. In some places it may approach close to the boundary belt, and at others recede from it. Walks should never bound it; they should only approach it, or it them, occasionally, in a natural or easy style; just as if it could not have been avoided.

Lawn trees. The surface sameness of the lawn should be relieved by a small clump or a single tree, of the most ornamental and suitable kind, sparingly dotted about towards the right and left extremities. The parts most distant, as viewed from the house, may have a few trees of striking or characteristic appearance, planted in the same way, care being taken to place them where they will not interfere with the more distant views. Solitary shrubs or trees have the best effect on a lawn, but there should be only a few, and they should be of a compact habit, such as will preserve foliage from the ground upwards.

Lawn beds. Flower beds at convenient spots, such as near the windows, or in situations where the walks approach it, may be introduced with good effect, always taking care that the grass must predominate towards the centre of the lawn, and remembering that if too many are introduced the lawn will be spoiled.

Lawn flowers. No tall-growing flowers should be introduced to beds formed on the lawn. They should not only be dwarf, but should consist of lively colours, and of a class that will remain in flower

during the greater part of the year, such as scarlet Geraniums, Phlox Drummondii, Portulacca, Verbena, &c. When expense is no object, many other dwarf and brilliant flowers might be introduced to these beds, to flower, and be replaced when their blooming is over ; but those named are the most suitable. Outside the lawn there will be plenty of room for annuals of all sorts, as well as bulbs, climbers, and all beautiful flowers that would be unsuitable on the mown grass. Even that universal favourite, Mignonette, would on no account, from its want of colour, suit such a situation, unless surrounded by some of the brightest of those named.

These lawn beds should be small, and either grouped or solitary, as taste may point out. They may be of almost any regular shape, such as circles, ovals, crescents, stars, diamonds, but not rectangular figures. Each part or bed may consist of a combination of these, or the simple figure ; and so with the colours ; but it will be necessary to bring them into such combination as will afford the best arrangement for a contrast of colouring.

In grounds having space sufficient for a carriage entrance, it requires a good deal of consideration to decide upon the position which it should occupy. As a rule, the entrance should, if possible, be so placed that the approach to the house should reach it with the near or left hand side next the house. This is not absolutely imperative, but desirable, both for the sake of appearance and convenience. An approach from the opposite side has an awkward or left-handed look. The breadth of the carriage way should not be less than fifteen feet, but in extensive grounds it should be twenty feet, and as it approaches the front of the house it should gradually widen into an oval large enough to permit a carriage to turn easily, say forty-five feet across. The position for the entrance having been fixed upon, the approach should lead from it with a bold sweep, or, if sufficiently extensive, two or more sweeps, or inclining to the serpentine. Clumps of shrubs should be planted close to the approach, at a few spots, particularly at the apex of the sweep or curve.

The approach, and the oval at the front of the house, should be laid more substantially than the other walks, and equal care should be taken that roots of weeds should not be buried in it. An exit of the same description as the approach should lead from the opposite end of the oval to the back premises, or stable yard, which, of course, are to be concealed from view.

First-rate grounds should be, to a limited extent, decorated by objects of art, such as fountains, vases, statuary, &c. But this requires judgment and good taste. Nothing could be imagined more contemptible than this kind of decoration overdone, or even misplaced, while, with the exercise of good taste, nothing tends more to enliven the scene, and add to the interest and enjoyment of the cultivated visitor.

These ideas of laying out grounds are intended to apply to both large and small areas, and, to afford information, if only by glimpses, that will assist, in their attempts, those friends who may be beginners even in a small way, as well as those of more ambitious aspirations, who may be unacquainted with the principles of ornamental gardening. To explain more—matters of detail—than already done, would occupy space that cannot be spared. And, if it could, details cannot be made to apply to an unseen acre, more or less, with requiring modifications. Preciseness can only follow a close examination and study of the spot and its surroundings, in all features and characters.

No person about to build a house, and lay out the adjacent grounds, should take a single step until he has first decided upon the whole plan. A homogenous completeness can seldom be attained where the whole scene to be worked upon is not studied, as such, by a single mind ; and that mind capable of realising, not only an unpainted picture, but how to produce, in reality, that imagined at the least cost ; while never for a moment forgetting that no such picture can be grand, or beautiful, without providing for all that can be required in the shape of conveniences, either of utility or pleasure.

In extensive, or even moderately extensive grounds, hundreds, aye, thousands of pounds, may, nay, have been wasted by a want of the exercise of this principle. A dwelling house and offices may be placed in a position without regard to any but mere architectural considerations. The consequences may entail enormous expense, that could have been avoided if the whole matter had been planned by a competent party in the first instance. In arranging the exteriors, either for convenience or embellishment, a little difference in position of the house may make a great difference in the other arrangements. Excavations, terrace walls, embankments, and a host of other works may be required that could have been avoided. The ground plan should

Size and shape of flower beds.

Approach and oval.

Oval and exit.

Art objects.

Study of the spot.

Plan the whole.

Consequences of building first.

be decided upon before a stone of the building is laid. House designs may be, and generally are, reproductions. Ornamental grounds, on the contrary, always, as a whole, require an original plan, because the natural field to be studied is so vastly more extensive, diversified, unrepeatable, and unrepeatable.

Desiderata.

Utility and convenience must be considered in conjunction with ornament, or the whole will be unsatisfactory. The orchard, the kitchen-garden, accommodation for horses, cows, poultry, play-grounds, bleaching-grounds, shelter, drainage, water supply, and many other desiderata must be thought of and dealt with, with a solicitude as anxious and as painstaking as more ostentatiously-ornamental decorations; and the whole is a study entirely distinct from the building itself.

Who should be consulted.

The Landscape Gardener or Designer should be made acquainted with the size and style of the intended buildings, so that their finished picture must be present to his mind while studying his intended creation. He is, also, the proper person to determine the site, position, and should be consulted as to the basement levels. His study is a totally different one from that of the architect, and induces a direction of thought much more extended, and as totally different as the studies. This distinction is not always acted upon, hence the disappointments, blunders, and abortions so frequently met with in this colony.

Consult before purchase.

Before investing in the purchase of an estate or a block of land, with the view of making a comfortable residence, economy and satisfaction would be secured by consulting a person experienced in the requirements of an embellished home. A wise man would never select without such assistance. A thousand collaterals (so to speak) would present themselves to a practised mind that would be thought of too late by any other, each of which may either add to, or deduct from, the value of a site when considered in reference to the ideas, tastes, habits, health, temperament, and the idiosyncracies of the intending purchaser or those of his surroundings.

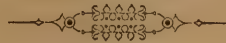
Eden.

But the main object of this paper has been to show the advantage of Home Embellishment, and to assist and encourage the endeavours of smaller dimensions than the last remarks would apply to. And it is sincerely hoped that many will be convinced and make a commencement—and, in so doing, experience the feeling that, in thus promoting their own and their dependants' welfare, they are also promoting the moral, social, and physical advancement of their country, their race, and the world; and fulfilling a duty divinely imposed upon man when he was first placed in the Garden, "*to dress it and to keep it.*"



CALIFORNIAN TREE SEEDS.

Pine, Fir, and Cypress.



WE have much pleasure in calling attention to the following List of Seeds of Californian Coniferous Trees, suitable for ornament or timber. They are from our correspondent in San Francisco, and in excellent condition. Californian trees are known to suit this climate better than most others. Some of the species are new to New South Wales, and all are choice. These seeds afford, to our friends at a distance, an opportunity of securing at small cost these desirable trees. The time for sowing is Autumn and Winter.

Height in Feet.					Height in Feet.				
<i>ABIES, Fir—</i>					<i>SEQUOIA, Red Wood—</i>				
Williamsonii	...	...	...	80	sempervirens	...	...	...	—
<i>CUPRESSUS, Cypress—</i>					<i>TORREYA—</i>				
Goveniana	...	...	...	25	Californica	...	...	...	20
expansa	...	...	...	20	<i>LIBOCEDRUS—</i>				
Lawsoniana	...	...	...	100	decurrens	...	...	...	50
macrocarpa	...	...	...	80	<i>JUNIPERUS, Juniper—</i>				
Benthamiana	...	...	...	70	rufescens	...	...	...	10
<i>PICEA, Spruce—</i>					<i>THUJA, Arborvitæ—</i>				
amabilis	...	...	...	200	falcata	...	...	...	20
<i>PINUS, Pine—</i>					aurea	...	...	...	10
contorta	...	...	...	150	intermedia	...	...	...	20
muricata	...	...	...	40	<i>WELLINGTONIA, The big tree—</i>				
Benthamiana	...	...	...	200	gigantea	...	...	...	300
insignis	...	...	...	100					
ponderosa	...	...	...	100					
tuberculata	...	...	...	150					
Lambertiana	...	...	...	200					
flexilis	...	...	...	150					

The above in One Shilling packets.

ANDERSON, HALL, & Co.'s

Select List of Plants and Fruit Trees.

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, AND CYCADS.

THESE tribes have not taken the place in our ornamental grounds that they so well deserve. Indeed, it is rare to see a Palm in our gardens. Whether the fault rests with the nurserymen or others is uncertain; probably the nurserymen are most to blame. Certainly no person with any pretensions to taste in ornamental planting would omit to secure a few of these distinguished plants if in his power. There is something grand in the leaf or frond of a Palm not to be seen in any other family. Imagine a single leaf twenty feet or more in length, and hundreds of these crowning a pillar-like stem, rising with uniform thickness from ten to one hundred and fifty feet from the ground without a branch, curve, or irregularity, these leaves, arranged with mathematical regularity, having graceful ostrich-feather like sweeps and undulations; others, of corresponding height, having fronds ten or twelve feet in diameter spreading out like a huge fan, large enough to form the roof of a small house, and these in the highest degree symmetrically and gracefully arranged. Imagine these trees, with great varieties of form and size, but harmonious similarity withal, and wonder why they have been so long neglected. In England, where the cultivation of Palms is attended with great expense, Crystal Palaces have been erected for their accommodation. On the continent of Europe, also, extensive palm-houses have been erected and furnished at vast expense, so much are they appreciated. But in this colony, where many of them might be grown out of doors as easily and as cheaply as almost any other trees, they have been very generally overlooked.

To have the best effect all the species that will suit the situation should be formed into neighboring groups, or several specimens of each species grouped so as to form a whole. The best situation would be a valley enclosed by wooded hills on three sides, with the opening towards the north or north-east: or, if a valley is not at hand, three sides of the palm arrangements should be planted with tall-growing Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine. This plan would both shelter and add to the effect of the Palm ground. In small pleasure-grounds, where space for this arrangement could not be spared, a few specimens of the hardiest should never be omitted, and even here they appear to the best advantage if planted in the company of one another.

Dracenas and Cycads are placed in our list with Palms, both because they have an alliance and wide distinction, and this close alliance yet wide distinction creates a harmony that should not be lost sight of when effective ornamental planting is aimed at. In these respects the harmony of these orders of plants is as remarkably striking, if not more so, to the casual observer as to the more learned student. For a similar reason, Araucarias have been recommended as the best shelter, and these, with Dammaras and Trée Ferns, may be partially introduced to the Palm ground without compromising taste. Many very beautiful Dracenas have recently been discovered and brought into cultivation, but at present they are confined to the glass-house. There are, however, some grounds for anticipating that eventually they will become so acclimatised as to bear the open, in warm and sheltered situations, such as alone are suitable for an out of doors Palm ground.

Those species in our list marked H are more hardy than those not so marked; but all rejoice in warmth and shelter from rough weather.

				Height in feet. s. d.								Height in feet. s. d.				
ARECA alba				25	3	6	H. DRACENA terminalis				12	5	0			
,, Baurii				30	3	6	H. LATANIA Borbonica				20	3	6			
,, Monostachya (walking-stick palm)				12	2	6	H. MACROZAMIA Denisonii				6	7	6			
,, rubra				25	5	0	,, species new, very distinct, with									
,, Sapida				25	2	6	spiral fronds, red marked				2	2	0			
H. CORYPHA Australis (Cabbage Tree)				150	2	6	H. PHENIX dactylifera (Date)				20	2	0			
H. CYCAS circinalis				3	5	0	SABAL palmetto				6	3	6			
H. „ angulata				4	7	6	H. SEAFORTHIA elegans				150	2	0			
H. DRACENA Australis				25	2	6	H. „ robusta				30	3	6			
H. „ indivisa				20	5	0	ZAMIA Mackenzii				6	2	6			
H. „ nutans				20	2	6	,, spiralis				6	2	0			
H. „ stricta				30	2	6										

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

THE popularity which these tribes have acquired, not only in this colony, but universally, for purposes of embellishment as well as of utility, is as undoubted as it is deserved. In New South Wales their appreciation either for ornamental or for other useful purposes is of comparatively recent date; it is only within the past twenty years that particular attention has been turned in this direction. Previous to that time specimens of Pines or Cyresses were rare in our plantations or gardens. The noble Norfolk Island Pine was then, as it is now, a conspicuous object in our city and suburbs; and when we add to this the Levant Cypress, the Chinese Arborvitæ, three or four Pines, two or three Junipers, and a few others of less prominence, we exhaust the list. True, many others were to be found as solitary specimens in unique collections, but they were unknown and unnoticed except by a solitary student or two, and unavailable for general notice or distribution.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS—*continued.*

Since that time, however, great strides have been taken in advance in all branches of science, and the Australia of twenty years ago can scarcely be recognised in the Australia of to-day. Amid all this wonderful progress, Horticulture has not been left behind; and in the particular branch of it with which we are now engaged, the advance stands pre-eminently conspicuous. To the energy of the nurserymen chiefly, and to the increased facility of marine transit, do we owe it that the collections now available for distribution, so far as our requirements are at present known, are such as to compare favorably with those of any other country. In fact, these available collections are far beyond the demands upon them, and yet they are continually being added to. Of course years must elapse before experience will enable us to judge of the value of the timber of the various species when produced in this colony. In the meantime, whilst it is gratifying to know that such a large number of species will thrive well with us, it is to be regretted that more general and more extensive planting has not yet been inaugurated, and that none, so far as we are aware, have been planted with a view to profit by their timber. In a country like Australia almost destitute of light woods, so largely used all over the world, and where everything promises success, it surely would not be thought out of place if the initiation of a matter like this were made a national undertaking.

Let us, however, congratulate ourselves that a taste has now sprung up and fast becoming general, for ornamenting our parks and pleasure grounds, and even small garden plots with specimens of Pines, Cedars, and other members of this family, which has, not inappropriately been termed the aristocracy of the Botanical Kingdom, by which means many of the most valuable will be perpetuated and acclimatised, ready for further dispersion, when their true value shall have been ascertained. While the adornment of our scenery has hitherto been the chief use to which Conifers have been applied in Australia, it should not be forgotten that many of the species are valuable for shelter from bleak or cutting winds, in exposed situations, and also for fixing shifting sands, and reclaiming barren wastes, and that they have been successfully applied to these purposes to a considerable extent in this colony, in fact, for sheltering orchards, vineyards, and other plantations, as well as buildings, and fields for cattle. No tree can compare either for suitability or durability, with such species as are adapted to the purpose, and they will flourish in situations of all kinds, either wet or dry, and even where no other tree would grow, unless through their protection.

The select list we offer our customers has been prepared for us by a gentleman of long experience in the Colonies, and we confidently recommend it to their favorable perusal. The object of it is to enable our friends to see at a glance those species or varieties which may suit their particular purpose. The hardy will be distinguished from the tender, and those fit for shelter or breakwinds from those not suited or not known to be suited to that purpose. At the same time the condensed list will enable the correspondent to select those which are really the most desirable, without the danger of annoyance by multiplying names for unimportant distinctions, and otherwise procuring such as might only be required by the scientific or the curious. Those only are enumerated which have proved worth planting for decoration or shelter.

Thus, a person who may wish a good collection of Conifers would secure the cream of the tribe in the colony by obtaining the whole on our list, while he would get nothing inferior. As with the whole, so with each genus: none but the best and most distinct have been named, at the same time our arrangements enable us to supply any that may be required, although not placed in the select list.

We have found that many persons making selections, who are unacquainted with the species, are apt to order haphazard, guided, perhaps, by a fine sounding name, or a long price, neither of which ensure a fine or a useful, but the latter, merely a rare plant, which may or may not be an acquisition to his collection. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence that in this way persons have been disappointed. We trust our select list will now prevent any such a grievance.

ABBREVIATIONS.—All the plants in this list are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate. H.H.—Those species which will withstand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H.H. before the name. H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H. S.—When S is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds. S.S. denotes the same quality superlatively.

Name.		Height in Ft.	Price. Each. s. d. s. d.	Name.		Height in Ft.	Price. Each. s. d. s. d.
h.	ABIES Cephalonica ..	60 to 80	2 6 to 3 6	H.H.	CUPRESSUS Chinensis ..	20 30	5 0
h.	" corulea ..	20 30	1 6 2 6	H.H.	" Corneyana ..	30 40	1 6 2 6
h.	" excelsa ..	70 100	1 6 2 6	H.H.	" excelsior ..	30 40	5 0
H.H.	" Orientalis ..	40 70	1 6 2 6	H.H.	" expansa ..	15 20	3 6
h.	" picea ..	140 160	3 6 5 0	H.H.	" funebris ..	40 60	1 6 2 6
H.H.	" Smithiana ..	80 100	2 6 3 6	H.H.	" glauca pendula ..	20 30	3 6 5 0
H.H.	ARAUCARIA Bidwillii ..	100 150	2 0 3 6	H.H.	" glandulosa ..	15 25	2 6 3 6
H.H.	" Cookii ..	80 100	2 0 3 6	H.H.	" Hugelii ..	40 50	2 6 3 6
H.H.	" Cunninghamii ..	80 100	2 6 3 6	b.	" macrocarpa Lam- bertiana ..	50 100	2 0 3 6
H.H.S.S.	" excelsa (a) scarce	100 150	3 6	H.H.	" Lawsoniana (b) ..	50 100	2 0 3 6
h.	" glauca ..	80 100	2 6 3 6	H.H.	" McNabiana ..	8 10	3 6
h.	" imbricata ..	100 150	5 0 7 6	H.H.	" majestica ..	40 50	2 6 3 6
H.H.	BETULA Meldensis ..	15 20	2 0 2 6	H.H.	" sempervirens ..	30 50	1 6 2 6
h.	CARYOTAXUS Japonica (male)	8 12	2 0 2 6	H.H.	" sinensis pendula ..	40 50	3 6 5 0
h.	" " (female)	8 12	2 0 3 6	H.H.	" torulosus ..	60 100	2 0 3 6
h.	CEDRUS Atlantica ..	80 100	5 0	H.H.	" Uhdeana ..	40 50	2 6 3 6
h.	" Deodara ..	100 150	2 6 3 6	H.H.	" Whitleyana ..	40 50	2 6 3 6
H.H.	CRYPTOMERIA araucarioides ..	50 60	5 0	H.H.	DAMARA Moorei ..	80 100	10 6
H.H.	" elegans ..	50 60	2 6 3 6	H.H.	" robusta ..	100 150	2 0 3 6
h.	" Japonica ..	50 100	1 6 2 6	H.H.	FRENELA cupressiformis ..	30 40	1 6 2 6
h.	" Lobbii ..	60 100	1 6 2 6	" "	" pendula ..	20 30	1 6 2 6
H.H.	CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata ..	30 40	2 0 3 6				

(a). Excelsa is the well known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes. It will grow well exposed to the full force of our south-east storms, without suffering in the least, and it is not

at all particular as to soil; it will thrive in pure sand, bog, or in stiff clayey soil.

(b). This is one of the very best of the Cypresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, is of rapid growth, and not particular as to soil or situation. As a single specimen tree, no other Cypress can be compared with it. It is indigenous to California.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS—continued.

Name.		Height in Ft.	Price. Each.		Name.	Height in Ft.	Price. Each.	
			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
H.H.	JUNIPERUS Bermudiana (a) ..	20	30	3 6	H.H.	PODOCARPUS cupressinus ..	50	60
h.	" Chinensis ..	40	50	2 0	H.H.	" pungens ..	4	6
h.	" Cracovia ..	10	15	2 0	H.H.	" spinulosus ..	50	80
h.	" Hibernica (com- munis) ..	12	15	1 6	H.H.	PODOCARPUS sp. New Zealand ..	50	60
h.	" macrocarpa ..	6	10	2 6	H.H.S.	" Totara ..	60	80
h.	" oxycedrus ..	10	15	1 6	H.H.	RETINOSPORA obtusa ..	60	80
h.	" prostrata ..		3	2 6	H.H.	" pisifera ..	20	30
H.H.S.	" Virginiana ..	40	50	2 0	H.H.	" Plumosa ..	20	30
H.H.	OCTOCLINUS Macleayana (Leich- hardtia) ..	50	60	2 6	H.H.	" squarrosa ..	20	30
h.	LIBOCEDRUS Chiliensis ..	50	60	2 6	h.	SALISBURIA adiantifolia ..	80	100
h.	PICEA amabilis ..	150	200	5 0	H.H.	SEQUOIA sempervirens ..	150	200
h.	" Cephalonica ..	50	60	5 0	h.	TAXODIUM distichum ..	50	100
h.	" Webbiana ..	80	100	10 6	H.H.	" virens ..	30	40
H.H.	PINUS Benthiana (b) ..	150	200	2 6	h.S.	TAXUS baccata (c) ..	15	20
H.H.	" Canariensis ..	40	50	2 6	h.	" variegata ..	10	12
h.	" excelsa ..	60	70	2 6	h.	" aurea ..	10	12
h.S.S.	" halepensis ..	100	150	1 0	H.H.	" elegantissima ..	10	12
h.	" insignis ..	80	100	1 6	H.H.	" japonica ..	10	12
H.H.	" longifolia ..	80	100	2 0	h.	THUJA doniana (d) ..	30	40
h.S.S.	" maritima ..	50	60	1 0	H.H.	" glauca ..	30	40
h.	" montana ..	20	30	3 6	H.H.	" Knightii ..	50	60
h.S.S.	" pinaster ..	50	60	1 0	H.H.	" Loblii (gigantea) ..	60	100
h.S.	" pinea ..	50	60	1 0	H.H.S.	" Orientalis ..	30	40
h.	" ponderosa ..	80	100	2 6	H.H.	" aurea (e) ..	4	8
h.S.	" strobus ..	50	60	3 6	H.H.S.	" macrocarpa ..	20	30
h.S.	" sylvestris ..	80	100	1 6	h.	" Skinnerii ..	40	50
H.H.	" tenuifolia ..	80	100	2 6	h.	TORREYA nucifera ..	10	15
					h.	WELLINGTONIA gigantea (f) ..	350	400

SHELTER TREES.

VINEYARDS, orchards, gardens, of all sorts, and houses, always are best when sheltered more or less from the west, south, or south-east, speaking of New South Wales. Sometimes the natural forests supply this, and sometimes elevated country; but often artificial shelter has to be, or rather ought to be, provided for. Many orchards are found in this colony exposed to the most trying winds, and no attempt made to shelter them. Their owners are of the stamp who will not see the advantage of shelter, any more than they will be convinced that subsoil drainage is of any use. The consequence is, that they are always troubled with dead or languishing trees, and inferior or blighted crops. For all plantations of profit, or pleasure, both hot and cold winds should be guarded against, so should all winds which blow from seawards, if near the coast. There are plenty of trees to be found in our list suitable for any kind of shelter, and although they have already been indicated, we think the requirement is so important as to justify us in again alluding to them, with further remarks on their adaptation to particular influences of site and locality. Some trees which form the best shelter at Sydney, would be of no use ten or twenty miles inland, and many that would suit well inland would not suit near the sea; some kinds would grow well either in strong soil, or light sand; others would grow in one, but not in both.

(a). The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps, on lawns or elsewhere; none are of large growth, some are small, and any of them will stand exposed situations, and will grow in the worst soils.

(b). Of the Pines, the most beautiful as single specimens, are, perhaps, insignis, longifolia, and tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the hardier Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, pinea, maritima, and halepensis, are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start. Where shelter is wanted for any purpose on a large scale, it is a good plan to plant a belt a few rods wide, to the windward side, 6 to 12 feet apart, equal numbers of each, alternately planted, and thin out as required, four or five years after planting. In doing so, be particular in removing those plants which appear weakest, without regard to species. By yearly thinning out in this way, you will secure the trees most suited to the situation, and shelter will be abundant, although three-fourths of the number be thus taken away, and such shelter should last for ages.

(c). The Yew tribe is very ornamental and suitable for small plantations or lawns, not particular as to soil or situation, and will bear cutting or clipping into any desired form or shape.

(d). Thuja or Arborvitæ are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge, forming one of the cleanest and most easily kept break-winds, in a small space, we have met with.

(e). Thuja Aurea, or the Golden Arborvitæ, is a variety which it appears cannot be multiplied in the usual way, by seed; the seedlings have been found to "run back," or "sport," and lack the beautiful habit and the aurean verdure of its aspect. It is therefore requisite that plants be obtained which have been artificially produced, either from cuttings, grafts, or layers: the first are the best. This plant is a gem, wherever it may be placed. It is suitable for the small flower garden, or garden in miniature, as well as for the broad lawn or park, for drawing room, as well as the conservatory. It is quite hardy about Sydney, and can be well grown in pots or boxes, but the lawn is the place which owes the most to its presence.

(f). The Big Tree of California. Has not been sufficiently long under our notice to justify the opinion that it is a great acquisition, but as some of the Californian Pines have suited our climate admirably, it is probable that this will do so also. It has thriven well in the colony for several years, and we have little hesitation in placing it upon our select list.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

SHELTER TREES—continued.

People who intend planting shelter trees should, therefore, take care to inform themselves what trees are suitable to their particular locality or soil, before they make a start. It would be rashness to plant trees for shelter without precaution of this kind, for a person might see a splendid belt of shelter trees at a friend's, or even a near neighbour's establishment, which, from some cause beyond his knowledge, he could never succeed in raising, and he might try long, and waste both time and money in the vain attempt, before he would find out the reason. When trees are recommended for shelter, it happens in nine cases out of every ten that the person recommending them has done so from the fact of his having seen them successfully used for such a purpose, either in his own neighbourhood or elsewhere, in a few instances only, without considering, as he should do, whether their success is exceptional or otherwise. In short, novelty in shelter plants, like all other novelties, is more attractive than well known friends that we see every day, and meet with everywhere. As a rule, stiff hedges or stone walls are imperfect shelter. Belts of trees of a suitable description and considerable elevation, with elastic or pliable habits, are the most effective for protection from strong winds or storms. They smother the force of a gale, whilst the stiff hedge or wall smash it into fragments, which scatter destruction in all directions. The following are some of the most approved shelter trees for extensive or heavy shelter:—

NEAR THE COAST.

Pinus pinaster or *maritima*, any soil, the best pine; also, *Pinus halepensis*, *pinæ*, and *strobis*, *Lagunaria Patersonii*, unsurpassed; any soil; *Araucaria excelsa*, also unsurpassed. Both these will thrive so near the sea, that the spray from the breakers may occasionally drench them. It would be a good plan to mingle these when absolute protection in such a situation is wished for. *Ficus Australis*, *macrophylla*, *Lucida*, and other indigenous species, make good large shelter, as do the European Olive, particularly the wild olive; the latter must not be too near the sea, nor will it grow best in poor sand.

AT A DISTANCE FROM THE COAST.

All the pines mentioned above, *Syncarpia laurifolia*, *Olea sativa*, wild or other varieties, various *Eucalypti* or *Gums*, various *Casuarina* (swamp oak), particularly some species of *Metrosideros*, and *Melaleuca*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Camphora officinalis*, *Quercus suber* or *Cork Tree*, most of the *Quercus*, or *Oak* tribe, as also *English Elm*, or *Ulmus campestris*.

FOR SWAMPY OR WET PLACES.

The before-mentioned pines will do if the land is not altogether under water; more than that, they to a large extent render a wet soil a dry one, as they grow in stature. In France morasses have been dried, and springs that formerly supplied villages with water have been dried up by some of these pines, in less than thirty years growth. Willows of all kinds are particularly suited for the shelter of swamps, or very wet land; they do not like stiff clay, wet or dry, but form a perfect shelter in a short time, if not too cold a climate. The Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*) will here thrive nearly, if not quite, as well as elsewhere, and, if planted to windward of the willows, a shelter nearly perfect as possible will be afforded, and in a remarkably short time. Bamboo is also suitable.

We do not think we need extend these remarks, particularly as a work on Horticulture is about to be published in Sydney, in which shelter, drainage, irrigation, and other kindred subjects will be more minutely dealt with. There are, of course, numerous other plants, and trees, suitable, but the chief have been mentioned, and in this paper small shelter trees and hedge trees, or shrubs, have not been noticed. They will be found in notes to Trees and Shrubs, or Conifers and Taxads. Of course these remarks apply also to ornamental shelter.

In this, as in all other matters, money is savable, and disappointment preventable by consulting an experienced and trustworthy professional gentleman, but more especially where extensive operations are contemplated. No writing or description can be so thorough as real inspection by real experience. Circumstances of climate, soil, aspect, appliances, &c., are so numerous and diverse, that it would be a hopeless task to make any rule in the matter absolute. It may be that the shelter for adjoining properties should not be similar, and within a distance of half a dozen miles several plans differing materially from each other required.

P.S.—By the term *near the sea*, the open coast is meant, not inlets, or deep bays, which are suitable for many plants which could not exist in the former position.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

The following is a selection of trees and shrubs suitable for out-door planting in the neighborhood of Sydney. As in Conifers and Taxads, so in this list, none are placed which are not desirable for diversity, or which have not been proved by experience to flourish in our climate.

As this list includes trees and shrubs (except such as are in separate lists) whether suitable for the park, flower garden or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large percentage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who may favor us with their orders for plants, who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture, as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information, which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

Plants whose attractions may be owing in part or altogether to their blooms, will be distinguished from those whose chief ornament is other than their flowers. A few will be found which are only hardy in warm situations near the coast. These will be distinguished, and notes will be given to any plants which appear to be of exceptional interest. The notes will point out also such as are suitable for shelter from winds.

E. prefixed denotes evergreen; D. denotes deciduous; H. following denotes hardness in coldest districts; G. following denotes suitable for greenhouse as well as out of doors; S. following denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not colder. F. denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as for mere trees or shrubs.

Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.			
E.F.	ABELIA rupestris	4	1 6	E.F.	ABUTILON venosum	12	1 0
E.F.	" uniflora	2	1 6	E.F.	" vitifolia	10	1 6
E.F.S.	ABUTILON Bedfordianum	15	1 0	D.H.	ACER negundo	50	2 0
E.F.S.	" Duc de Malakoff	8	1 0	D.H.	" Platanoides (Norway Maple)	50	2 0

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Height in feet.	s. d.			Height in feet.	s. d.
D.H.	ACER pseudo platanus (Sycamore)	50	1 6	E.	BAMBUSA humilis (dwarf bamboo)	6	1 0
E.	ACMENA elliptica (lily pili)	20	1 6	E.	" nigra (black bamboo)	12	2 0
E.	" floribunda	20	1 6	E.	" pubescens	15	1 0
E.	" myrtifolia	15	2 6	E.F.	BAUHINIA Hookeri	6	3 6
E.	" pendula	50	2 6	E.F.	" purpurea	25	2 0
D.H.	ÆSCULUS, Hippocastanum (horse chesnut)	40	3 6	E.F.	BERBERIS Bealii	6	2 6
E.	AGAVE Americana (American Aloe)	6	1 0	E.F.	" Darwinii	4	3 6
E.	" variegata	6	1 0	E.F.	" fascicularis (repens)	4	1 6
D.H.	AILANTUS glandulosus (a)	25	1 0	E.S.F.	BRACHYCHITON acerifolia (fire tree)	100	2 0
E.	ALEURITES triloba (candle nut)	25	2 6	E.S.	BREXIA Madagascariensis	8	3 6
D.	ALNUS capensis (alder)	20	1 6	E.F.	BROWALIA Janiesonii	6	1 0
D.	ALOYSIA citriodora (scented verberna)	8	1 0	E.S.G.F.	BRUGMANSIA sanguinea	8	2 6
E.	ALSOPHILA Australis	25	3 6	E.S.F.	" sauveolens	25	1 0
	" excelsa	25	3 6	E.F.	BUDDLEA globosa		1 0
	" Macarthurii	20	3 6	E.F.	" Lindleyana		1 0
E.S.	ALYXIA daphnoides (c)	4	1 6	E.F.	" paniculata		1 0
E.S.	" Fosterii	4	1 6	E.	BURCHELLIA Capensis	3	2 6
E.S.	" tetragona	4	1 6	E.H.	BUXUS arborea (tree box) (f)	20	1 0
E.F.H.	ANDROMEDA phyllireafolia	2	2 6	E.H.	" latifolia	8	1 0
E.	Anthocercis viscosa	5	2 6	E.H.	" longifolia	8	1 0
E.S.G.F.	APHELANDRA Leopoldi	4	3 6	E.H.	" sempervirens (dwarf box)	6	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" cristata	8	3 6	E.H.	" variegata	3	2 6
D.H.	ARALIA Japonica (d)	20	1 6	E.	CALLICOMA setratafolia	25	2 0
E.H.	" papyrifera (rice paper tree)	8	1 6	E.	CAMPHORA officialis (camphor tree)	50	2 0
E.	" parvifolia	12	10 6	E.F.	CANTUA buxifolia (dependens)	4	2 6
E.	" pentaphylla	10	2 6	E.F.	" pyrifolia	4	2 6
E.	" Scæfferi	10	3 6	E.	CAPPARIS Mitchelli	6	2 6
E.	" Sieboldi	10	2 6	E.	" spinosa (true caper)	6	2 6
E.H.	ARBUTUS andrachne	10	3 6	E.F.	CASINOPSIS capensis	8	3 6
E.H.	" unedo (strawberry tree)	10	3 6	D.H.	CASTANEA vesca (Spanish chesnut)	40	3 6
E.S.G.	ARDISIA crenulata	4½	1 6	E.S.F.	CASSIA corymbiflora	15	2 0
E.S.G.	" umbellata	4	7 6	E.F.	CASTANOSPERMUM australe (g)	75	2 6
E.	ARUNDO variegata	15	1 0	E.	CEANOTHUS Americanus	4	2 6
E.H.	ASTER agriophyllus (musk tree)	10	2 6	D.	CEDRELA Australis	100	2 6
E.H.	AUCUBA Japonica	4	2 6	E.H.	" lauro cerasus (English laurel)	12	2 0
E.	BACKHOUSIA myrtifolia	16	2 6	E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal laurel)	15	2 6
E.S.	BALOGHIA lucida	20	2 0	E.	CERATAPETALUM gummiferum (Christmas bush) (h)	50	2 0
E.	BAMBUSA arundinacea (bamboo) (e)	50	2 6				

(a). The Ailanthus is a very handsome and free growing tree, useful in plantations. It has been spoken of, of late years as food for the silkworm, which bears its name. It is well worth a place, and is not particular as to soil or situation.

(b). These are the hardiest of the tree ferns; they like the shade of other trees; they thrive best in ravines among rocks, and form splendid objects when well grown; they delight in a moist atmosphere, but when once established will survive great hardships.

(c). Pretty little objects for small borders, their foliage is unique, and have been called the Norfolk Island holly, because the leaves are prickly, and their berries remain upon them for a considerable time.

(d). Aalias are a singular tribe; their large foliage is very striking, and some of the species change their appearance with their age; they like shelter and a good rich soil, and are a fine object in a plantation.

(e). Most of the Bamboos are suited to ornamental grounds; their habits are so distinct that they form a pleasing object from a distance, and are interesting when viewed more closely. Besides their use in the landscape they are useful for many purposes; the strong growing kinds are used in China and Japan for an endless variety of purposes. Their wood is very durable; they would make cheap and durable vine stakes, and if for this purpose alone it would seem to be desirable to plant them largely in the neighbourhood of vineyards. They will grow almost anywhere, and require little attention after planting. The smaller kinds look well planted near water or in waste corners, and will be found useful for many purposes.

(f). Buxus or Box is a well known plant. All the species are remarkable for their close, compact, and dwarf habit. They are particularly at home in small, formal, gardens, and bear clipping to any shape desired. Sempervirens is used largely for edgings or borders to paths. They all delight in good soil, are very hardy, and

do not object to exposed situations. The wood of some of the species is valued for various useful purposes by the turner, wood worker, and engraver.

(g). The tree, known as Moreton Bay Chesnut, or Australian Bean Tree, is well worth a place wherever the climate suits. It is a magnificent object when in blossom. Its large brilliant orange-coloured flowers are produced in large masses. In good rich soil, sheltered from cold winds, it grows rapidly, and although it will not bloom until several years old, is always a handsome and pleasing object in the pleasure ground. The fruit is interesting, as being one of the few Nature gave our native blackfellow to eat, and even this requires some preparation before it is fit for food. The pods hang in clusters, and are generally more than a foot in length, containing from six to twelve seeds each, being somewhat like a chesnut, but larger. The name has been given to it for this reason. It has also been called Bean Tree because it is of the bean family, and its pod like a huge bean pod.

(h). The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. It is indigenous to the vicinity of Sydney, and no doubt formerly grew abundantly where the principal parts of our city now stand. Where the trees have been cared for, originals may yet be seen within the boundaries. Although formerly it was to be found in almost every ravine or hill-side, within ten or twelve miles of Sydney, it has of late years become scarce, because the flower-laden boughs are so much sought after at Christmas-tide for decoration. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains till the seed ripens about February. No description could do justice to the delicate grace and beauty of the Christmas Bush of Sydney, with its profusion of flowers displaying their charms for four or five months of the year. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

			Height in feet.	s. d.				Height in feet.	s. d.
E.	CERASUS	ilicifolia (Californian cherry) ..	12	5 0	D.H.F.	DEUTZIA	gracilis (d) ..	1½	1 0
E.	CERATAPETALUM	laurifolium ..	100	2 0	D.G.F.	"	Mexicana ..	4	1 0
E.	CERATONIA	siliqua (carob tree) (a) ..	15	2 0	D.H.F.	"	scabra ..	6	1 0
E.S.G.F.	CESTRUM	Aurantiacum ..	8	1 0	D.G.F.H.	DIERVILLEA	amabilis (e) ..	6	1 0
E.	CHIONANTHUS	effusiflorus ..	25	5 0	D.G.F.H.	"	variegata ..	3	1 6
E.F.G.	CHOROZEMA	cordata ..	2	2 6	D.G.F.H.	"	rosea ..	3	1 0
E.F.	CISTUS	formosus ..	3	2 0	D.G.F.H.	"	splendens ..	3	1 6
E.F.	"	incanus ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	DIOSMA	ericoides ..	3	1 6
E.F.	"	Lusitanicus ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	DIPLACUS	punicus ..	3	1 0
E.F.	"	Monspelienis ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	"	splendens hybrida ..	3	1 0
E.F.	"	rosmarinifolius ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	DIPLOPAPPUS	fruticans ..	1½	2 0
E.F.	CLERODENDRUM	fragrans ..	4	1 6	E.F.G.	DIPTERACANTHUS	Herbstii ..	2	1 6
E.S.G.F.	"	nutans ..	3	2 6	E.	DORYPHORA	sassafras ..	50	2 0
E.F.	"	viscosa ..	3	2 6	E.F.	DORYANTHES	exelsa (gigantic lily) (f) ..	6	1 6
E.	CLIANTHUS	Dampieri (seed) (desert pea) ..	1	1 0	E.F.	DURANTA	Plumieri (g) ..	15	1 0
E.F.G.	"	punicus (parrot's beak) ..	6	2 6	E.F.	"	alba ..	6	1 0
E.S.G.	COFFEA	Arabica (coffee) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	"	Ellisii ..	6	1 0
E.G.F.	CORONILLA	glauca ..	2	1 6	D.F.	EDGORTHIA	chrysanth ..	2	1 0
E.G.F.	"	velutina ..	3	1 0	E.F.	EDWARDSIA	microphylla ..	6	2 0
E.	CORYNOCARPUS	levigatus (karaka tree) ..	15	1 6	E.F.	ELÆOCARPUS	cyaneus ..	20	2 0
E.	COTONEASTER	microphylla ..	6	1 6	E.F.	"	persicifolia ..	20	2 6
D.H.	CRATEGUS	coccinea (scarlet hawthorn) ..	20	3 6	E.G.F.	EPACRIS	grandiflora ..	4	2 0
D.H.F.	"	macrantha ..	20	2 0	E.G.F.	ERICA	Baccans (h) ..	6	2 6
D.H.E.	"	Nepalensis ..	12	2 6	E.G.F.	"	Bowiana ..	4	2 6
D.H.F.	"	oxycantha ..	15	0 6	E.G.F.	"	Heymalis ..	5	3 6
E.	CRYPTOCARYA	glaucescens ..	50	2 0	E.G.F.	"	Wilmorea ..	5	3 6
E.	"	laurifolia ..	40	2 0	E.F.	ERIOSTEMON	nerifolius ..	3	2 0
E.	CUPANIA	Australis (Aus. tamarind) (b) ..	50	3 6	D.F.	ERYTHRINA	arbores (i) ..	20	1 0
E.G.F.	CUPHEA	miniata ..	2	2 0	D.G.F.	"	Bidwillii ..	15	2 0
E.G.F.	"	Jarulensis ..	4	1 0	D.G.F.	"	cristagali ..	20	2 6
E.G.F.	"	platycentra ..	1½	1 6	D.F.	"	Cunninghami ..	40	2 0
D.H.	CYDONIA	Japonica ..	4	1 6	D.	"	scandiflora ..	25	2 0
D.H.	"	alba ..	4	1 0	E.F.	ESCALLONIA	macrantha (j) ..	3	2 0
E.F.	CYTISUS	laburnum ..	8	1 6	E.F.	"	montavidiensis ..	12	2 9
D.H.G.F.	DAPHNE	Fortunii (c) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	"	organensis ..	5	2 0
E.G.F.	"	odora (c) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	"	pterocladon ..	4	2 6
E.G.F.	"	variegata (c) ..	3	2 6	E.F.	"	rubra ..	3	1 0
E.	"	rubra (c) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	EUCALYPTUS	citridora ..	75	3 6
E.G.F.	DAUBENTONIA	pumica ..	7	2 0	E.	EUCALYPTUS	globosus (blue gum, V. D. L.) ..	200	1 6
D.H.F.	DEUTZIA	crenata flore pleno ..	3	1 0	E.F.	EUGENIA	Australis ..	40	2 0

(a). The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree, for by all these names it is known, is of interest, as it is supposed that the fruit of it is the food which John the Baptist ate in the wilderness. The tree is ornamental, and well suited for large plantations. It is said that in Spain it is largely planted; horses, cattle, and swine being fed upon the pods which are rich in sugar. It thrives exceedingly well here, stands exposure, and may some day be found as useful in our precarious climate for food and shelter as in Spain.

(b). Cupania or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size, and magnificent and remarkable foliage. It is found in the Illawarra and similar scrubs on our coast. The fruit is a pleasant acid, and is sometimes preserved by the settlers. A very pleasant wine is also made from it.

(c). No flower garden is complete without a few Daphnes. They are pretty, sweet-scented, and general favourites.

(d). Deutzias are nice, hardy, free flowering dwarf shrubs, and are very suitable for small shrubberies, where they will thrive even without any attention.

(e). Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention, except that to flower them to the best advantage all shoots that have flowered should be cut away in winter to make room for new growth.

(f). The gigantic Lily is a singularly interesting and handsome plant, and, although neither tree nor shrub, it forms a picturesque addition to the shrubbery. As its name denotes, it is a gigantic lily-like plant, its flower stem often being over twenty feet in height, and with the head of dark crimson flowers would be a good load for a man to carry upon his shoulder. It will grow anywhere. Several should be planted in company, as the same plant may not flower every year. The flower remains upon the stem for months.

(g). All the Durantas are first-rate shrubby plants. Of rapid growth, free flowering, and pretty, they will thrive in any kind of soil, and are not particular as to situation. They make handsome hedges for flower-garden, shelter, or ornament, are almost always in flower, and may be cut and trimmed into any form or size. When trimmed as bushes they are suitable for lawns or grass-plots. No flower-garden is complete without, at all events, a few of Plumierii. The flowers are light blue.

(h). Ericas, or Heaths, are and have been for many years the most popular flowering shrubs in England for the green-house: but in this colony, strange to say, they are seldom seen, although the climate is the very best for them. Hundreds of species and varieties crowd the English nurserymen's lists, whilst here we have scarcely half a dozen. One reason of their scarcity is that they are very difficult to import, as they will not stand the voyage from England. We know of one Sydney nurseryman who tried for years to import collections, and, after spending much money, failed to get one alive. We ought, therefore, to set much store by those we have—they are beautiful plants for cottage gardens, and require but little care when once established.

(i). Erythrinas, or Coral Trees (so named from the brilliant colour of the flowers of some of the species), are well worthy of a place in the pleasure ground. They grow quickly, like shelter and light good soil; but they will not thrive in cold, wet soil, or in stiff clay. The smaller ones should not be absent from any flower garden, nor the larger species from the pleasure ground.

(j). The Escalonias are all valuable, being sure to thrive in any soil or situation. They are suitable for small ornamental hedges or breakwinds, and look well anywhere if kept well clipped.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Height in feet.				Height in feet.			
		s.	d.			s.	d.
E.F.	EUGENIA apiculata (a)	5	2 0	E.F.	HIBISCUS heterophyllus	16	1 6
E.F.	" buxifolia	3	2 0	D.F.	" mutabilis	15	1 6
E.F.	" Mitchellii	16	2 6	E.F.	" flore pleno	10	1 6
E.F.	" Ugnii	3	2 0	E.G.F.	" rosa sinensis (f)	5	1 7
E.	" uniflora	20	2 6	E.G.F.	" splendens	10	1 6
E.H.	EUONYMUS Japonicus	12	1 6	E.G.F.	" flore pleno	3	2 6
E.H.	" variegatus	12	1 6	E.G.F.	" luteo	3	2 6
E.H.	EUONYMUS latifolius	12	2 6	D.H.F.	" Syriacus alba marginatus	5	1 0
E.H.	" radicans	4	2 6	D.H.F.	" in variety		1 0
E.S.G.F.	EUPHORBIA fulgens	6	5 0	D.G.F.	HYDRANGEA Hortensis (y)	4	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" splendens	6	1 6	D.G.F.	" variegata	3	2 6
E.S.G.F.	" Butcherii	4	1 6	D.G.F.	" Japonica	4	1 0
E.F.	EUPOMATIA laurina (b)	12	2 6	E.S.	HYMENOSPERMUM pittisporoides	15	1 0
D.H.	FAGUS sylvatica (Beech)	60	1 6	D.F.	HYPERICUM floribunda	3	1 0
E.	FICUS Australis	60	1 6	D.F.	" Japonicum	5	1 0
E.S.	" elastica (India rubber)	30		D.F.	" monogynum	4	1 0
E.	" lucida	60	1 6	E.H.	ILEX Altaclarensis	12	3 6
E.	" macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig) (c)	100	1 6	E.H.	" aquifolium (common holly)	20	2 0
E.	" obtusata	60	1 6	E.H.	" alba marginata	10	3 6
E.S.	" sanguinervis (Cooperii)	15	3 6	E.H.	" aurea	10	3 6
E.G.F.	GARDENIA florida flore pleno (d)	6	1 0	E.H.	" cornuta	8	1 6
E.G.F.	" variegata	3	7 6	E.	" furcata	10	5 0
E.G.F.	" Fortunei	4	1 6	E.	" opaca	25	2 6
E.G.F.	" radicans	1	1 0	E.	" Paraguayensis	12	2 6
E.G.F.	" variegata	1	3 6	E.	" Shepherdii	10	5 0
E.G.F.	" Thunbergiana	6	3 6	E.	ILLICIUM anisatum	6	2 0
E.	GLOCHIDION Australe	12	2 6	E.G.F.	INDIGOFERA Australis	5	2 3
E.F.	GOLDFUSSIA anysophylla	3	1 0	E.G.F.	" decora	2	1 6
E.F.	GREVILLEA Fosteri	4	2 6	E.F.	INGA hæmatoxyylon	10	3 6
E.F.	" Hillii	20	2 6	E.F.	" pulcherrima	15	2 6
E.F.	" juniperina	5	2 0	E.F.	JASMINUM frutescens (yellow jasmine)	8	1 0
E.F.	" longifolia	6	2 0	E.S.G.F.	JOCROMA tubulosa	8	1 0
E.F.	" robusta (e)	100	2 0	E.	JUSTICIA Adhatoda	8	1 0
E.F.	HABROTHAMNUS elegans	6	1 0	E.G.F.	" carnea	2 1/2	1 0
E.F.	" fascicularis	4	1 0	E.F.	" cydonifolia	4	1 0
D.F.	HAMELIA patens	10	1 6	E.G.F.	" flavescens	3	2 6
E.F.	HASTINGIA coccinea	10	2 0	E.G.F.	" flavicomma	3	1 6
E.	HELICIA ternifolia (Queensland Nut)	10	3 6	E.G.F.	" splendens	3	1 0
E.F.	HELIOTROPIMUM Peruvianum	2	1 0	E.G.F.	KALOSANTHES coccinea (crassula)	1 1/2	1 6
E.F.	" trioniphe de Leigh	4	1 0	D.H.F.	KERRIA Japonica	3	1 0
E.F.	" Voltairianum	2	1 0	D.H.F.	" flore pleno	3	1 6
E.F.	HETEROPTERIS nitida	4	5 0	D.H.F.	LAGERSTREEMIA Reginae	20	1 0
E.G.F.	HIBISCUS Cooperi	4	2 6	D.H.F.	" alba	12	1 0

(a.) The Eugénias are handsome, shining-leaved shrubs, with pretty myrtle-like blossoms, and most of them bear pretty-looking fruit, which is wholesome and pleasant to the taste, somewhat resembling the purple guava in flavour. All are useful for ornament, thriving in almost any soil or situation, requiring little attention when once established.

(b.) This is a beautiful, free-growing, scandent shrub—we might almost say, climber—with remarkable brilliant shining leaves and pretty double cream-coloured flowers, exhaling a powerful but pleasant aromatic odour somewhat similar to the magnolia, to which it is botanically allied. It is a native of bushes on the coast of this colony from Illawarra northwards. It would form a pleasant-looking and an agreeable plant to cover a garden arbor. Culture easy; growth rapid.

(c.) Amongst the species of this genus the Moreton Bay Fig takes the lead in popularity, and of all trees for planting in large grounds. It in time forms an enormous tree, and thrives anywhere: natural specimens have been measured having a circumference of ninety feet round the trunk near the ground. We think this tree is much too generally planted in excess. A few good specimens are plenty for any general plantation. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens is sufficient. Some of the others are quite as good (many think better), and should be planted for the sake of variety. We object to so many being planted, because they soon monopolise the ground and starve out most other trees in their vicinity. The native figs are all remarkable for their brilliant foliage, and they

far surpass all other Australian trees for shade as well as dimension. Owing to the abundant shade they give, the large trees in their natural jungles have on their branches many large specimens of epiphytal ferns. Whilst fig trees are young they should be trained to one stem for a considerable height, because as they attain age the branches incline downwards. No plantation of any extent should be without a few of these noble trees.

(d.) Gardenias are favorites in the flower garden. Their foliage is good, their flowers pretty and extremely fragrant. They are of easy culture, either in the open ground, or in pots or tubs for the conservatory.

(e.) Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favorite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees. All the other Grevilleas are worthy a place for their singular and graceful habit.

(f.) Rosa sinensis and its varieties are always gay with brilliant scarlet flowers; they seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

(g.) Certainly this old and well-known favorite is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded from the sun its large corymbs of flowers will be blue; exposed and moderately dry places they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil is its favorite place. All the species are pretty and free-flowering easily cultivated plants.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

				Height in feet. s. d.								Height in feet. s. d.			
E. F.	LACUNARIA Patersoni (a)	..	40	1	6	D. H. G. F.	PÆONIA Moutan	..	..	..	3	3	6		
E.	LAURUS Australis	..	10	5	0	E.	PANAX elegans	..	..	..	20	2	6		
E.	.. Ceylonica	..	15	2	6	E.	.. Murrayi	..	..	..	25	2	6		
E. H.	.. nobilis (sweet bay)	..	30	2	0	D. H. F.	PAULOWNIA imperialis	..	..	..	15	2	6		
E.	LIGUSTRUM Japonicum (b)	..	12	2	0	E. G. F.	PAVONIA coccinea	..	..	..	3	1	0		
E.	 variegatum	..	8	2	6	E. H. F.	PHIDAEDELPHUS coronarius	..	..	..	4	1	6		
E.	 lucidum	..	20	2	6	E. H. F.	.. grandiflorus speciosissimus	..	..	..	4	2	6		
D. H.	 vulgare (privet)	..	6	1	0	E. G.	PHORMIUM Colensoi	..	..	..	3	3	6		
E.	 spicatum	..	6	2	0	E.	 tenax	..	..	..	5	1	0		
E.	 undulatum	..	6	2	0	E.	 variegata	..	..	..	7	10	6		
D. H.	LIRIODENDRON tulipiferum (tulip tree)	..	60	3	6	E.	PHOTINIA glabra	..	..	..	10	8	6		
E.	LOPHOSTEMON microphylla	..	50	2	0	E.	.. serrulata	..	..	..	10	2	6		
E. F.	LYCIUM rigidum	..	4	1	6	E.	PISONIA grandis	..	..	..	5	2	6		
E. F.	MAGNOLIA anonæfolia (c)	..	8	2	0	E.	PITHICOLOBIUM umbrosum	..	..	..	20	1	6		
D. H. F.	 bicolor	..	4	1	6	E.	PITTSOPORUM eugenoides	..	..	..	15	1	6		
D. H. F.	 conspicua	..	20	1	6	E.	 lucidum	..	..	..	12	1	6		
E. H. F.	 grandiflora	..	25	2	6	E. H. F.	 Tobira	..	..	..	10	2	6		
D. H. F.	 gracilis	..	5	1	6	E. H.	 variegata	..	..	..	6	3	6		
D. H. F.	 Yulan	..	20	1	6	E. F.	 undulatum	..	..	..	25	1	6		
E. G. S. F.	MELASTOMA heteromala	..	4	2	0	D. H.	PLATANUS Orientalis (plane tree)	..	..	..	50	1	6		
E. G. S. F.	 Malabathrica	..	4	2	0	E.	PLECTRONIA ventosa	..	..	..	20	3	6		
E. F.	METROSIDEROS robusta	..	60	3	6	E. G. F.	PLUMBAGO Capensis	..	..	..	5	1	0		
E. F.	 tomentosus	..	25	2	0	E. G. F.	 Larpentæ	..	..	..	1	1	0		
E. S. G. F.	MEYENIA erecta	..	3	2	6	E. S. G. F.	 rosea	..	..	..	3	2	6		
E. S. G. F.	 alba	..	2	3	6	E. F.	 Zeylanica	..	..	..	8	1	0		
E. G. F.	MURRAYA exotica	..	8	2	6	D. S. G. F.	POINSETTIA pulcherrima	..	..	..	12	1	6		
E. G. F.	MURALTIA Heisteria	..	4	1	6	E. G. F.	POLYGALA cordifolia	..	..	..	4	2	6		
E.	MYROXYLON pereira (Balsam of Peru)	..	15	3	6	E. G. F.	 grandiflora	..	..	..	6	1	6		
E.	MYOPORUM elipticum	..	15	1	0	E. G. F.	 grandis	..	..	..	5	2	6		
E.	MYRSINE variable	..	8	2	0	E. F.	 myrtifolia	..	..	..	6	1	0		
E. G.	MYRTUS communis	..	6	2	0	E. F.	 speciosa	..	..	..	8	1	0		
E. G.	 Romanus	..	4	2	6	D. H.	POPULUS argentia (poplar)	..	..	..	40	1	0		
E.	 tomentosus	..	6	3	6	D. H.	 dilatata	..	..	..	70	1	0		
E.	NANDINA domestica	..	5	1	0	D. H.	 tremula	..	..	..	50	1	0		
E. F.	NERIUM album	..	12	1	0	E.	PROTEA mellifera	..	..	..	12	2	6		
E. F.	 alba pleno	..	10	2	6	E. H. F.	PRUNUS mahaleb	..	..	..	20	2	6		
E.	 splendens	..	20	1	0	D.	PUNICA granatum (pomegranate)	..	..	..	10	1	6		
E.	OLEA Americana	..	20	2	6	D. F.	 flore pleno	..	..	..	10	1	6		
E.	 acuminata	..	25	2	6	D. F.	 alba	..	..	..	10	1	6		
E.	 fragrans	..	3	3	6	D. F.	 Legrellii	..	..	..	6	2	0		
E.	 sativa (d)	..	25	1	6	D. F.	 granatum nana	..	..	..	5	2	0		
E.	OMALANTHUS populifolia	..	8	1	0	D. H. F.	PYRUS aucuparia (mountain ash)	..	..	..	30	2	6		
E.	OSMANTHUS ilicifolius	..	6	2	6	D. H. F.	 Japonica	..	..	..	8	1	6		
E.	 variegatus	..	6	3	6	D. H.	QUERCUS Castanea	..	..	..	60	5	0		
E.	OXLEYA Xanthoxylon	..	15	2	6	D. H.	 Cerris	..	..	..	50	2	6		

(a). This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea-breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it like most other trees. At Norfolk Island, of which it is a native, the writer has seen it on the windward side of the island, growing in some places as solitary specimens and in groups, thriving better than those seen in more sheltered situations. It is there known as the White Oak, and used for boat knees, being the only wood on the island fit for that purpose, and only those having grown exposed are used. In this colony they have been found to sustain the trying effects of our south-easterly winds, at such localities as Coogee and Randwick, better than any other tree, except, perhaps, its compatriot the Norfolk Island Pine. The tree is also well suited to the pleasure ground, the whole aspect being distinct from any other. The foliage is of brownish silvery green, and the flowers are pretty, rose coloured, and hibiscus-like.

(b). Ligustrums or privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form breakwinds for flower beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. *Vulgare* is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

(c). All the species of magnolia deserve a place in every garden with pretensions to the ornamental. *Grandiflora* is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white powerfully fragrant flowers are much

admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Their large tulip-like blossoms, in great profusion, expand in early spring, before the leaves appear; and when the trees are large, and dry dead-looking branches are thus, as it were, magically clothed with showy blossoms of various hues, their appearance is in the highest degree picturesque. *Anonæfolia* is a pretty, shining-leaved shrub or tree, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine. All of the species thrive with small attention, and are not nice about soil or situation.

(d). The European Olive is a handsome tree, interesting from associations. They are very hardy, and make a first-rate shelter, in strong land. Various fruiting varieties exist in the colony, and many of them have produced abundant crops for years past. Oil of extraordinary fine quality has been produced as well as pickled fruit, but as yet there are no large plantations; although there can be no doubt that eventually this will be a great Olive country, the dryness of our climate being favourable. The Olive will grow in any soil but impervious clay, unless this be first adequately drained; it is very impatient of cold and wet at the roots. We may remark that although the Olive will grow wonderfully in rich alluvial soils, it will not produce fruit well, and if it produces any it will be of an inferior quality. The best kind for shelter or ornamental hedges is the one known as the small-fruited, or Wild Olive.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.			
E. H.	QUERCUS Leucombiana	30	1 6	E. F.	STENOCARPUS salignus	8	2 0
D. H.	" pedunculata (English oak) ..	60	1 0	E. S. F.	SOLANDRA grandiflora	15	2 6
E. H.	" Suber (cork oak)	35	2 6	E. S. F.	" laevis	4	2 6
D. H.	" tinctoria	70	2 6	E.	STERCULEA heterophylla (b) ..	30	2 6
E. H.	" virens	40	2 0	E. G. F.	SWAINSONIA Greyana	4	2 6
E. G. F.	RAPHIOLEPIS Indica	4	1 6	E. G. F.	" Osbornii	2	2 6
E. F.	RHODODENDRON arborea	8	3 6	E. G. F.	" pulchella	3	2 6
E. F.	" Cavour	8	5 0	E.	SYNCARPIA laurifolia (c)	150	2 0
E. F.	" Gibsonii	8	2 6	D. H. F.	SYRINGA vulgaris (lilac)	12	1 0
E. F.	" ponticum	8	2 0	E. F.	TECOMA Capensis (d)	12	1 0
E. F.	" " roseum	8	2 6	E. F.	" fulva	4	1 0
E.	RIVINA laevis,	12	2 6	E. F.	" Evans	12	2 6
D.	RHUS laevigata	15	2 6	E. F.	" pulchra	8	2 6
D.	" rhodanthema	15	2 6	E. F.	" velutina	15	2 6
D.	" succedanea	10	2 6	E. F.	TELOPEA speciosissima	10	2 0
D. H. F.	ROBINIA hispida	3	1 0	E. F.	TEMPLETONIA glauca	2	2 6
E. G. F.	ROCHEA obliqua	2	3 6	E.	THEA Bohea	8	2 6
E. G. F.	" perfoliata alba	3	3 6	E. F.	THYRSACANTHUS rutilans	3	2 6
E. S. G. F.	RONDELETIA anomala	1½	1 6	D. H.	TILIA Europaea (Linden)	50	2 0
E. S. G. F.	" speciosa	3	3 6	E.	TRISTANIA nerifolia	25	2 6
E. S. G. F.	" versicolor	4	3 6	D. H.	ULMUS campestris (English elm) ..	80	1 6
E.	ROYENA lucida	6	2 6	E.	" Chinensis (Chinese elm)	30	2 6
E. G. F.	RUSSELLIA juncea	6	1 0	E. H.	" montana (Wych elm)	40	1 6
E. G. F.	" multiflora	6	1 0	E. F.	VERONICA gracilis	5	1 0
E.	RUBUS Eglanteria	10	1 0	E. G. F.	" Hendersonii	4	1 0
E.	RUSCUS latifolius	1½	1 6	E. G. F.	" " variegata	3	2 6
D. H.	SALIX aurea (a)	40	1 0	E. F.	" speciosa	2	1 6
D. H.	" Babylonica	60	1 0	E. G. F.	" spectabilis	2	2 0
D. H.	" Helix	10	1 0	E. G. F.	VERTICORDIA Brownii (e)	2	2 6
D. H.	" Hoffmanniana	30	1 0	E. F.	VIBURNUM Chinensis	8	1 6
D. H.	" laurina	8	1 0	E. F.	" macrocephalum	6	2 6
D. H.	" Russelliana	40	1 0	E. F.	" odoratissima	8	2 0
E.	SALVIA aurea	5	1 0	E. F.	" punctatum	6	1 0
D. H.	SAMBUCUS racemosus	12	2 6	D. F. H.	" opulus (f)	10	1 6
E.	SANCHEZIA nobilis variegata	3	2 6	E. H. F.	" tinus	10	1 6
E.	SAPOTA Australis	30	2 0	E. H. F.	" " lucidum	10	1 6
E.	SLOANEA Australis	12	5 0	E. H. F.	" suspensum	15	1 6
D. H. F.	SPIRÆA corymbosa	5	1 0	D. H.	VITEX agnus castus	6	1 0
D. F.	" Bella	2½	1 6	E.	" littoralis	25	2 0
D. F.	" Douglassi	3	1 0	E. F.	XANTHORRHÆA, sorts from	1 to 15	2 0
D. F.	" grandiflora	4	3 6	E. F.	YUCCA filamentosa	4	2 0
D. H. F.	" prunifolia	4	1 0	E. F.	" aloefolia	2	2 6
D. H. F.	" " flore pleno	4	1 0	E. F.	" " variegata	3	10 6
E. F.	STENOCARPUS Cunninghamii	25	2 6	E. F.	" gloriosa	12	1 0

(a). *Salix Babylonica*, the well known Weeping Willow, needs no description here, further than to remark it thrives best in light moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species of *Salix* are worth a place in ornamental grounds, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers, for the basket-maker, ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land, but they have not as yet been planted to any considerable extent.

(b). *Sterculia heterophylla*, also known as the Kurrajong, and the Rattletrap Tree, is well worth a place in any plantation for its singular habit, and altogether distinct aspect. The roots are succulent, and formed one of the favourite vegetables of the Aborigines. It was called Rattletrap from the noise made by the loud rattle of the dry seed pods coming in contact, when the branches are agitated by the wind. One of our prettiest districts takes its name from the Kurrajong.

(c). *Syncarpia laurifolia*, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, for which it is well adapted, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine

dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree, as single specimens in a park. It is also one of the few native trees that afford good shade for cattle.

(d). All the *Tecomas* are showy, free flowering shrubs. *Capensis* may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round; is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.

(e). This pretty little plant suits either garden or pot culture; it is a perpetual bloomer, and easily cultivated. It is a native of Swan River, and remarkable as the chief garden favourite of our native bee.

(f). *Viburnum opulus*, Guelder Rose, or Snow Ball tree, ought to be in every flower garden. It succeeds well in our climate, and requires good soil, but little attention, and when in flower is very attractive. All the other species are first-class flowering shrubs, thriving well in good strong soil, and withstanding exposed situations. *Tinus*, or the Lauristine, is a well known and admired flowering shrub in English gardens.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

This list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as much as such as they are for their trailing and climbing habits.

		Height in feet.		s.	d.			Height in feet.		s.	d.
H.D.	AMPELOPSIS hederacea (a) ..	20	1	0		E.	HARDENBERGIA ovata alba ..	4	2	6	
E.G.	BEAUMONTIA grandiflora ..	20	3	6		E.	HEDERA helix (ivy) (f) ..	40	1	0	
E.H.	BIGNONIA capreolata (b) ..	15	1	6		E.	" " Rægneriana ..	40	1	0	
D.	" Chamberleana ..	40	2	0		E.	" " variegata ..	20	1	0	
E.H.	" chirere ..	20	3	6		E.	" " latifolia maculata ..	10	2	6	
E.	" Lindleyana ..	15	2	0		E.	" " palmata ..	10	1	0	
E.	" Tweediana ..	20	1	6		E.	HEXICENTRIS coccinea ..	10	1	6	
E.H.	" venusta ..	20	2	0		E.	HOYA Australis ..	50	2	6	
E.W.	BUGAINVILLEA glabra (c) ..	16	2	0		E.G.W.	" Bella ..	2	2	6	
D.W.	" splendens ..	20	3	6		E.G.W.	" carnosa ..	10	1	6	
D.W.	" spectabilis ..	25	2	6		E.G.W.	" Dalrympliana ..	15	3	6	
D.H.	CALISTEGIA pubescens ..	4	1	6		E.G.W.	" diversifolia ..	20	2	6	
E.	CANAVALIA Bonariensis (d) ..	50	2	6		E.G.W.	" marginata variegata ..	8	5	0	
D.	CEROPEGIA elegans ..	15	2	0		E.H.	IPOMEA Learii (g) ..	25	1	0	
D.	CHIMOCARPUS pentaphyllus ..	10	1	0		E.	JASMINUM gracile ..	3	1	6	
D.	CISSUS discolor ..	4	3	6		E.	" grandiflorum ..	15	2	0	
D.	" heterophyllum variegatum ..	3	1	0		E.G.W.	" Sambac ..	16	2	6	
E.G.	CLERODENDRON fallax ..	2	3	6		E.G.W.	" " flore pleno ..	6	2	6	
E.G.	" splendens ..	5	5	0		E.	LARDIZABALA triternata ..	20	2	6	
D.G.H.	CLEMATIS Sieboldii ..	4	3	6		E.	LONGICERA aurea variegata ..	10	1	6	
D.G.H.	" Fortunii ..	5	5	0		E.	" flexuosa ..	15	1	0	
E.H.	" microphylla ..	4	2	6		E.	" Japonica ..	25	1	6	
E.H.	CORÆA scandens ..	20	2	0		E.	" rubrum ..	10	2	0	
E.W.G.	COLUMNÆA scandens ..	5	2	6		E.	LOPHOSPERMUM grandiflorum ..	6	2	0	
E.W.G.	" Schiediana ..	2	2	6		E.G.	MANETTIA glabra (h) ..	4	1	6	
E.G.W.	COMBRETUM purpureum ..	10	3	6		D.	MANDEVILLEA suaveolens ..	25	1	6	
E.	FIGUS stipulata (climbing fig) (e) ..	25	1	0		E.	MAURANDYA alba ..	10	1	6	
E.	GETTONOPLESIMUM cymosum ..	10	1	6		E.	" Barclayana ..	15	1	6	
E.G.	GELSEMIUM sempervirens ..	4	1	6		E.	" sempervirens ..	10	1	6	
E.	GERANIUM hederifolium ..	2	1	0		E.W.	PASSIFLORA alata (i) ..	20	2	6	
E.	" Pelegrina ..	2	2	6		E.W.	" Buonapartia ..	20	2	6	

(a). The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

(b). All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden or pleasure ground, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown as a large specimen, on a trellis or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers. Chamberleana is also a fast grower, and, in situations which suit it, will spread, if permitted, to an immense distance, reaching from tree-top to tree-top, if it can find them sufficiently near, for hundreds of yards. They all delight in good, rich soil.

(c). Bugainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; in good soil they may be trained to cover walls or gables of buildings of any size or height, and are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile or upwards.

(d). This plant has scarcely an equal in extent, or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliantly shining green, whilst bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers peep from amongst them like "rubies set in emeralds." Planted near rough walls, or unsightly fences, this plant will, in an incredibly short time, completely hide them.

(e). Climbing Fig. This plant is very useful for covering objects of unsightly appearance, such as walls or out-buildings, trunks of large trees or ugly rocks. It requires no training, finding its way in such places without assistance, clinging to anything it meets like ivy. When planted against a wall it soon finds its way to the top, however high, and on its way spreads itself about in all directions, and clings so closely and prettily that it may be compared to leaves painted upon it. However, when it attains age, it changes in appearance, the leaves get larger, and the plant gets more bushy; it is then not so pretty as it was during seven or eight

years after planting. Altogether, this plant is an improvement upon ivy, which is used for like purposes so largely in the old country.

(f). Ivies are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere, and associations render them interesting to all who have seen, or read descriptions of rural scenery in Britain.

(g). These Ipomeas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very large showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space if permitted to do so, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences to intercept disagreeable views, forming at the same time much admired objects; soil and situation not important.

(h). Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower-border or the conservatory. Its nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers, stamp it at once as a general favourite. It is of easy culture, either in pot or border, and appears to best advantage trained on a wire trellis, ball or balloon shaped, about three feet high. A dry bush may be used instead of the trellis.

(i). Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit: edulis is a common fruit in our markets. The other fruit-bearing species are *alata*, *Decaisneana*, and *quadrangularis*, but being less hardy are not so well known. Their fruit is considered much finer than the former; the last-named species is the famous grenadilla so much esteemed in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands. To fruit them well, they should be grown and trained upon a north wall, in a warm and sheltered situation. They will, however, produce their beautiful flowers in other situations where fruit cannot be expected.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS—continued.

		Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.	
E. W.	PASSIFLORA Decaisneana	30	2 6	E.	TACSONIA ignea	20	1 6
E.	" edulis	30	1 6	E.	" Morti	20	1 6
E. W.	" quadrangularis (<i>Granadilla</i>) ..	30	3 6	E.	TECOMA Austsalis	20	2 6
E. W.	" ramosa	20	3 6	E.	" Capensis	8	1 0
E. W.	PETREA volubilis	10	3 6	D.	" grandiflora	30	2 0
E.	RHYNCOSPERMUM jasminoides	6	1 6	E.	" jasminoides	20	3 6
E.	" " variegata	3	2 6	E.	" " alba	6	2 6
E.	SOLANUM jasminoides	25	1 0	E. G.	THUNBERGIA alata	6	1 6
E.	SOLLYA heterophylla	3	1 6	E.	" laurifolia	15	2 6
E. G. W.	STEPHANOTUS floribunda (a)	20	3 6	D.	WISTARIA sinensis (b)	20	2 0
E.	STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum	20	2 0	D.	" " alba	20	2 0
E.	TACSONIA manicata	40	1 6				

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS.

ABBREVIATIONS: T., tender; P., for pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise.

THE description of plants in this list, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery, or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In larger grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous lists, it has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as cottage gardens. The selection is not so easy a task as at first sight it may appear, for many very nice plants have been left out for no other reason than to shorten it, at the same time leaving out nothing that would greatly diversify the selection without something left in would do so equally as well, with more general appreciation, or better chance of suiting the largest number of localities. Taste may vary or differ with respect to some, but it is thought desirable to make the best list we can without multiplying names, and thereby casting the trouble of selecting upon our friends, whom we again remind that we can supply any others that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighbouring colonies.

		s. d.				s. d.	
	ACANTHUS mollis	1	0	T. P.	BEGONIA Madame Wagner	1	6
	ACHILLEA millefolia	1	0	T. P.	" manicata	1	6
	" aurea	1	0	T. P.	" Queen Victoria	1	6
T. P.	ÆCHEMEA bicolor	2	6		" and several other varieties from ..	1	6
T. P.	" fulgens	2	0		BELLIS perennis (<i>daisy</i>) varieties ..	0	9
T.	ACHYRANTHES aurea reticulata	2	6	T. P.	BILBERGIA gigantea	5	0
T.	" Herbstii	2	6	T. P.	" grandiflora	2	6
	AGAPANTHUS umbellatus	1	0	T. P.	BLETIA Tankervillea	2	6
	" " variegatus	2	6		BOCCONIA cordata	1	6
	ALPINIA nutans	0	9		" Japonica	1	6
	ALTERNANTHERA spathulata	1	0		BRYOPHYLLUM prolificum	1	0
	ANDROPOGON Schoenantha (<i>lemon grass</i>) ..	1	6		" capitatum	0	9
	ANEMONE Japonica	1	6		CACALIA crassulifolia	1	0
	ANIGOZANTHUS flavida	1	0	T. P.	CALANTHE varatrifolia	2	6
	ANTHEMIS nobilis (for edgings)	0	6	T. P.	CALADIUM amabile	2	6
	AQUILEGIA, fine varieties	0	9		CAMPANULA grandis	1	6
	ARTANEMA fimbriata	1	0		" nobilis	1	6
	ARUM, of sorts, from	1	0		" pentagonia	1	6
T. P.	BEGONIA HENDERSONII	1	6		CANNA Lutea	1	6
T. P.	" Ingramii	1	6		" Warszewiczii	1	0

(a) Stephanotus is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. To obtain a good specimen it requires good soil and careful training, because it makes few branches, and if long neglected, it is difficult to get into shape again. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters. No green-house is considered furnished without a Stephanotus floribunda.

(b) Wistaria sinensis is a strong growing deciduous climber, so handsome and so strikingly unlike any other, that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soils it grows to an enormous size and length. (The writer of this note has seen a specimen originally planted to train up the verandah posts of a large house, the verandah has fallen into decay, and the roof is now

supported by the stems of the Wistaria, some of which must be at least a foot in diameter). The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches or spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early spring, and this plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. Sometimes it flowers during the summer, and looks well with leaves and flowers intermingled. It may, by pruning, be grown so as to support itself like a tree, and as such it has a very good effect, forming, when in spring flower, a tree of blue as high and as broad as you choose to train it, and at other times it is by no means an object to be despised. The white variety has a similar habit, and, if desired, it may be grown with the species, so that the blue and white spikes of flowers may intermingle. Both are perfectly hardy, and thrive in most places.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS—continued.

		s. d.			s. d.
	CEREUS flagelliformis (a)	2 0	T.	MARANTA arundinaceæ (arrowroot)	0 6
	„ grandiflora	2 0	T.	„ Portiana	5 0
	„ Lowi	2 0	T.	„ zebra	5 0
	„ Macdonaldii	2 0		MESEMBRYANTHEMUM album (e)	1 0
	„ Mallisoni	1 6		„ aurantiacum	0 6
	„ speciosissimus	2 0		„ aureum	0 6
	CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri (wallflower)	0 9		MIMULUS moschatus (musk)	0 6
	CHELIDONIUM majus (celandine)	1 0		„ other species, from	1 0
	CHIRONIA floribunda	1 0		MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not)	1 0
	CHLIDANTHUS fragrans	1 6		„ Azoricus	1 0
	DELPHINIUM formosum	2 6		PÆONIA officinalis, varieties	2 6
	„ Hendersonii	2 6		PENTSTEMON alba	1 0
	DICLYPTERA splendens	1 0		„ Alphonse Karr	1 6
	„ violacea	1 0		„ azureum	1 6
	DIELYTRA spectabilis	3 6		„ rubra	1 0
	DIGITALIS, varieties	1 0		„ violacea	1 0
P.	EPHYPHYLLUM Bridgesii (b)	2 6		PITCARNIA punicea	2 6
P.	„ Russelliana	2 6		„ pyramidalis	2 6
P.	„ Snowi	2 6		PLATYCODON chinensis alba	2 6
P.	„ spectabilis	2 6		„ cœrulea	1 6
P.	„ truncatum	2 6		PLATYCERUM alciorne	2 6
P.	„ violaceum	2 6		„ grande	5 0
P.	„ Ackermanni	1 6		POLYANTHUS, varieties	1 0
P.	„ Jenkinsonii	1 6		PRIMULA elatior (oxlip)	1 0
	„ speciosum	1 6		„ prænites (Chinese primrose)	2 0
	FARFUGIUM grande	1 6		„ veris (cowslip)	1 0
	FUNKIA cœrulea	2 6		„ vulgaris (common primrose)	1 0
	„ Japonica	1 6		„ rubra pleno (double red)	1 6
	GERANIUM triste	1 0		„ (double lilac)	2 0
	GEUM coccineum	1 0		„ (double white)	2 0
P.T.	GLORIOSA superba	1 6		„ (double yellow)	2 0
P.T.	„ Plantii	1 0		RICHARDIA Ethiopica (Ethiopian lily)	1 0
P.T.	GLOXINIA, good collection, from	1 0		SALVIA coccinea	1 6
	GYNERIUM argenteum (pampas grass) (c)	1 0		„ barbata	1 6
	HEDYSARIUM coronarium	1 6		„ Mexicana	0 9
	HEMOCALLIS fulvida	1 0		„ patens	2 6
	HETROCENTRUM roseum	1 0		„ splendens	1 0
	IRIS pseudo acorus (d)	1 0		SAPONARIA officinalis	1 0
	„ subiflora	1 0		SCUTELLARIA Ventenatii	1 0
	„ Susiana	3 6		SEDUM Sieboldti	1 0
	„ ziphioides	1 0		„ variegata	1 6
	„ other species and varieties, from	1 0		„ sibiliforme	0 6
	LAVENDULA dentata	1 0		„ spurium	0 6
	„ spica	1 0		„ ternifolium	0 6
	LIBONIA floribunda	1 0		SEMPERVIVUM sp.	2 6
	LINUM trigynum	1 0		SIPHOCAMPYLOS coccinea	2 6
	LOBELIA Paxtoni	1 0		SPIGILIA Marilandica	2 0
	„ several herbaceous varieties	1 6		STAPELIA stellaris	1 0
	LYCHNIS Chalcedonica	1 6		STATICE bellidifolia	1 0
	„ flosculi	1 0		„ Bondueli	2 6

(a) The Cactus tribe has been much neglected in this colony of late years. Why, we cannot tell, unless it is because they are too easily cultivated—a very bad reason. Few plants excel them in beauty whilst in flower, and their grotesque habits, when not, render them curious, if not handsome. All the species of Cactus can be cultivated either in pots or the open ground, with a little protection in winter if the situation be a cold one, or without if it be warm. They may be grown well in pots on a stand, in a verandah with a northerly aspect, giving them abundant water while in a growing state, and withholding it when at rest. They all require staking, to prevent them laying on the ground, and top-dressing once a year, and re-potting shortly after flowering. Little more attention is required to induce them to display abundantly their gorgeous flowers.

(b) Epiphyllums are the gems of the Cactus tribe. The hues of their flowers are various and rich, and the whole plant is elegant in habit. The truncated varieties are rather more delicate than the others. Nothing can surpass these plants in beauty when arranged close to the dwelling-house, in a verandah, on a stand near the

entrance, or in the hall, or in a room. Their culture is simple.

(c) Pampas grass forms a very striking feature in gardens or pleasure grounds. None should be without a few specimens.

(d) All the Irises are handsome, and are never out of place wherever they may be planted. Most of them are of easy culture. *Susiana* is as remarkable as it is handsome. Its flowers are very large, having a bluish white for its ground, and so covered with dark brown spots, that at a short distance it appears black. This Iris is a great favourite, but it is rather uncommon and scarce, for if not well looked after when it has flowered it is apt to be lost. Since it was first known here it has been necessary to re-import it, the bulbs having become extinct in the colony. It need not, however, be lost if it be not forgotten after blooming.

(e) Mesembryanthemums suit this climate well; will grow on rock work, or any other part of the garden, and when in flower offer a dazzling display of colour, from white to pink, scarlet and orange. No plant withstands poor soil and hot dry situations better than these. There should be a place for them in every garden, large or small.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS—*continued.*

	s. d.		s. d.
STATICE brassicifolia	2 6	TRADESCANTIA discolor	1 0
" Dicksoni	2 6	" " variegata	1 0
" Halfordii	2 6	" " picta	1 0
" pseudo armeria	1 0	TRITOMA uvaria	1 0
P. STREPTOCARPUS biflorus	1 6	TUSSELAGO Farfara	0 9
P. " polyanthus	1 6	TYDIA splendens	1 6
P. " Rexii	1 6	UMBILICUS strictus	1 6
TETRANEMA Mexicana	1 0	VIOLA cœrulea (violet)	0 6
P.T. TORENTIA Asiatica	1 6	" " flore pleno (double violet)	1 0
P.T. " pulchella	1 6	" " alba	0 6
TRACHELIUM cœruleum	1 6	" " tricolor (heartsease)	0 6

COLOURED FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Of variegated and coloured-leaved plants much notice has been taken of late years; and they certainly are very attractive. One advantage they possess over other plants is that they are constant in their beauty, and at all times and seasons ready for display; no bud or flower has to be waited for. When once a leaf is put forth its beauty appears and remains until its time for decay arrives.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse displays these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown, and nicely arranged in company of their own class; flowering plants appear out of place beside them, and take away from, rather than add to, the fine effect of a skilfully arranged exhibition.

So great has been the demand for plants of this description in Europe that it seems almost a mania, and new species command fabulous prices. The Islands of the Pacific are being ransacked for them, and new species are continually being brought to light. Many of these find their way to Sydney, so that in a year or two more many will be added to our Nurserymen's lists, and our powers of display greatly increased.

The different hues, the lights and shades, the grotesque markings of some, and the metallic bronze, silver, and gold of others, afford to the spectator a spectacle that he can scarcely realize—that he is beholding nature he cannot believe. Surely he is looking upon the work of a clever but eccentric artist. He manipulates, but still doubts. Some new discovery in chemistry has enabled art to deceive him. But it is not so; the only art used in the display is the art of the gardener,—the only chemistry, nature's; and man's ingenuity has not yet discovered the *modus operandi*.

Many of these beautiful plants can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed case or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest. With the most simple appliances, they may be successfully grown and displayed on gala days in the best rooms or elsewhere, provided care be taken that they be not broken or injured by carelessness or too great exposure.

We hope ere long to see collections, small and large, of these wondrously beautiful plants in the possession of the humblest lover of nature's own delight—the garden.

ABBREVIATIONS :—G., for greenhouse culture: H., hardy near Sydney.

	s. d.		s. d.
ACALYPHA tricolor	2 6	G. GESNERIA cinnabarina	2 6
H. AGAPANTHUS umbellatus variegatus	2 6	G. " Gerardeana	2 6
G.H. ALOCASIA macrorrhiza variegata	5 0	G. " Zebrina	2 6
G. " metalica	10 6	G. " splendens	2 6
G. " alba violacea	3 6	G. HIBISCUS Cooperii	2 6
G. " argentea maculata	3 6	H. HYDRANGEA Hortensis variegata	2 6
H. AUCUBA Japonica	2 6	G.H. HOYA marginata	2 6
G. BEGONIA Rex	2 0	G.H. " tricolor	2 6
G. " sanguinea	2 0	H. ILEX aquifolium alba marginata	3 6
H. BIGNONIA argyrea violaceus	5 0	H. " aurea	3 6
G. CALADIUM amabilis	3 6	G. IRESINE acuminata	3 6
G. " Belleynei	3 6	G. " Lindenii	3 6
G. " marmorata	2 6	H. LIGUSTRUM ovatifolium variegatum	2 6
G. " picta	5 0	H. LONICERA variegata	2 6
G. " rubra maculata	5 0	G. MARANTA variegata	5 0
G. " Wightii	2 6	" " Zebrina	5 0
CISSUS discolor	3 6	H. PHORMIUM tenax variegata	2 6
" heterophyllum variegatus	1 6	H. PITTOSPORUM Tobira variegata	3 6
G. COLEUS Blumei	1 6	G. PIPEROMIA argyrea	3 6
G. " Duke of Edinburgh	2 6	H. POA trivialis argentea	2 6
G. " other varieties, from ls. 6d. to	2 6	H. PELARGONIUM, zoned and tri-colored, in variety (see list), ls. 6d. to	5 0
G. CROTON picta	5 0	H. YUCCA aloifolia variegata	10 6
G. DRACENA, several beautiful species, from	2 6		
H. GERANIUM hederifolium variegatum	2 6		

AZALEAS.

This splendid tribe of plants succeed admirably in a light peaty or sandy soil, and are fond of moisture. Dry, exposed situations are not suitable. If the selection is left to ourselves, we can supply twelve distinct varieties from 12s. to 18s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba, white	1 6	Lateritia, light orange red	2 0
" Magna, large white	2 6	Louis Goulina, rich orange scarlet, fine	2 0
Albertus, mottled pink	1 6	Magnifica, large deep purple	1 0
Atrorubens, deep scarlet	1 0	Merker, violet purple, large double	2 6
Catherine Hayes	2 0	Microphylla, small purple	1 6
Charlotte, rich orange crimson	2 0	Mortii, white shaded with cream	1 6
Coloris nova, crimson magenta	2 6	Obtusifolia, purple	1 6
Conscinna, large double purple	2 6	Optima, rich crimson	1 6
Duchess of Nassau, pure white double	3 6	Refulgens, rich crimson purple	1 0
Dunbari, rosy scarlet	1 0	Roi Leopold, fine salmon spotted	1 6
Empress Eugene, rich pink	1 6	Sinensis, bright yellow (splendid bloom)	5 0
Etendard de Flandre, white scarlet flake	2 6	Splendens, fine rosy salmon	1 6
Eulalie van Geert, pink carmine spots	1 6	Stella, orange scarlet, tainted violet	3 6
Exquisite, peach, pink veined, fine	2 0	Striata formosissima, white, rose stripes	3 6
Gladstonesii, white, red stripes	3 6	Vitata punctata, violet rose, veined, fine	2 6
Juliana, orange scarlet, fine	2 0		

CAMELLIAS.

The Camellia is now represented in this Colony by many of the grandest forms of this beautiful flower. It cannot be surpassed as an evergreen flowering shrub, is perfectly hardy, is a profuse bloomer, and will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Care must be taken to place a few boughs over the plants for the first season; after that time they will be perfectly hardy. It will be seen that we have struck out many of the old penny centred varieties, as we do not think them worthy to be compared with the many fine sorts mentioned in our list. The difference of cost is very trifling, and it is extremely discouraging to wait a season in expectation of a fine flower and then be disappointed in discovering that we have only a worthless variety. Twelve distinct and beautiful varieties, 24s. to 30s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba pleno, double white, fine	3 6	Imbricata alba, white, striped with rose	2 6
Albertus, carmine, white stripes	3 6	Incarnata alba, soft blush	5 0
Archduchess Augusta, fine red blue veins, and white stripe	5 0	Isabella, large and handsome, white	3 6
at base of petal	5 0	Jubilee, delicate pink, rose stripes, splendid	3 6
Aulica, crimson, mottled with white	5 0	Lady Hume's blush, delicate flesh, fine	5 0
Atrorubens, dark red	5 0	Lavinia Maggi, white, crimson blotches	7 0
Aspasia, white, pink spots	2 6	Leda, delicate blush, almost white	2 6
Bealii rosea, rosy crimson	2 6	Lowii, crimson, fine, large imbricated	3 6
Bonomiana, white stripes, splendid flower	7 6	Lombarda, very large shaded rose	2 6
Candidissima, white, fine	3 6	Leviathan, very large, rosy scarlet	2 6
Curvatifolia, white, fine striped	3 6	Miniata, crimson shaded, fine	5 0
Chandleri, carnation	2 6	Maria Theresa, blush, crimson spots	7 6
Colvillii, flesh, carmine striped and pounced	3 6	Ne plus ultra, white, mottled pink	3 6
Countess of Orkney, white striped carmine	3 6	Nitida, fine rosy salmon	2 6
Countess of Derby, white striped rose	5 0	Optima, rose and crimson	3 6
Countess of Samailoff, rose, white stripe	5 0	Pressii, white, purple stripes	2 6
Cup of Beauty, white and rose striped, fine	7 6	Princess Baccicocchi, carmine and white	3 6
Duchess of Orleans, white striped rose	2 6	Queen Victoria, deep rose, white stripe	3 6
Daviesi, crimson, large imbricated	5 0	Sansangua rosea, rose, small, very distinct	3 6
Donckelarii, scarlet, mottled with white	3 6	Speciosissima, fine brilliant scarlet	2 6
Faustina, white, striped carmine and rose	5 0	Storyi, bright rose, splendid	5 0
Fimbriata alba, splendid white fringed	3 6	Traversii, imbricated, fine rose	5 0
General Drouot, rose striped, white	3 6	Variagata pleno, rosy crimson and white	3 6
Henri Favre, salmon rose, fine shape	3 6	Wilderi, rose, fine form	7 6
Imbricata blush, fine	5 0	Zambo, fine copper	5 0

ROSES—HYBRID PERPERUAL.

From May to August we can supply selections left to ourselves—6s. per dozen, out of pots. We have greatly curtailed our list of Hybrid Perpetuals, and only mention the most desirable varieties, and those that have been proved to flower freely in our climate.

Our select list includes all shades of colour, from deep velvety crimson to a rosy pink. Every garden should possess a few good roses. The common China is very well in its way, but not to be compared with the grand flowers of a hybrid perpetual.

Twenty-five choice and distinct varieties, including Hybrid perpetual, Tea-scented, Bourbon, &c., 21s.

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL—continued.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alphonse Karr, light, good flower	1 6	John Hopper, splendid brilliant crimson shaded	1 6
Cardinal Potrizzi, rich deep velvety crimson, fine and tall ..	1 0	Leon des Combats, large double crimson, splendid	1 6
Caroline de Sansal, deep blush, large and double	1 0	Lord Clyde, crimson shaded purple	1 6
Colonel de Rougement, deep rose, very large and double ..	1 6	„ Macauley, flowers variable from scarlet crimson to plum ..	1 6
Emperor de Maroc, rich velvety crimson, fine	1 6	„ Raglan, crimson scarlet, large and double	1 6
Eugene Appert, dark crimson and scarlet, fine	2 0	Madame Furtado, rosy crimson, large and double	1 6
Eveque de Nimes, purplish red, large and full, extra ..	1 6	„ Masson, shaded crimson, large, double	1 6
Geant de Batailles, rosy crimson, free bloomer	1 0	Mrs. Beecher Stowe, fine rose tinted fragrant	1 0
General Jacqueminot, brilliant crimson, scarlet cupped, fine ..	1 0	Paul's Queen Victoria, pale flesh, very fine	1 6
General Simpson, bright carmine, fine, late blooming ..	1 0	Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre, large, bright rose, extra, fine ..	2 0

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a grand class of Roses, many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adam, rose, shaded with salmon, fine	2 0	Le Pactole, lemon, shaded with yellow in clusters	1 0
Auturos, creamy white, large and full	1 6	Louis Philippe, dark crimson, full form	1 0
Blairii, splendid bright crimson	1 6	Madame Plantier, large clusters, pure white flowers ..	1 6
Chenedole, vivid crimson, fine form, extra	1 6	Madame Willermoz, white, shaded with salmon	1 0
Compte de Paris, pale, blush, large, superb	1 6	Mrs. Bosanquet, pale, flesh color, fine	1 0
Comtesse de Lacpede, clear light bluish, very fine ..	1 6	Saffrano, shaded lemon, beautiful flower	1 6
Cramoise Supérieur, scarlet crimson, superb	1 0	Silene, bright red, perfect shape	1 6
Delice de Plantier, salmon-shaded purple	2 0	Souvenir de 30th Mai, very fine variety, rosy salmon, extra ..	1 6
Devoniansis, creamy white, constant, hardy	2 0	„ d'un Ami, soft pink, a splendid rose	1 0
General Lamoriciere, crimson, superb cupped	1 0	Thea, pure white, continuous bloomer	1 0
Gloire de Dijon, fawn salmon-shaded, a strong grower ..	2 0	Vicomtesse des Cazes, coppery, yellow, fine	1 6

BOURBON AND HYBRID BOURBON.

Charles Lawson, rose shaded, fine flower, extra	2 0	Paul's Prince Albert, deep red crimson	1 0
Coupe de Hebe, bright rosy pink, very beautiful	1 6	Queen, delicate, creamy salmon, superb	1 6
Edith Murat, pale flesh, graceful habit	2 0	Shepherd's Incomparable, velvety purple, fine form ..	1 0
Louis Margottin, delicate satin rose, of exquisite form ..	2 6	Souvenir de la Malmaison, the best of its class, flesh ..	2 0
Paul Ricaut, a first-class flower, brilliant crimson	1 6		

DAMASK AND PROVENCE.

Cabbage, pink, an old favourite	1 0	York and Lancaster, white, striped red, an old favourite ..	1 0
Triomphe de Rouen, a fine rose	2 0		

BANKSIAN CLIMBING.

Banksia Fortunii, large white, very double	1 6	Banksia Yellow, large clusters, bright yellow	1 6
„ White, sweet scented, pure white	1 6	Fortunes Yellow, coppery yellow, uncommon color	2 0

NOISETTE.

Annie Vibert, pure white, fine	2 0	Marechal Neil, deep yellow, large, perfumed	2 0
Celine Forestier, yellow shaded	1 6	Solfaterre, large bright yellow, very fine	1 6
Cloth of Gold, best of its class, sulphur yellow	2 0	Triomphe de Rennes, Canary yellow, very double	1 6
Enfant Thours, flesh color, good flower	2 0		

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

Harrisoni, bright yellow, early bloomer	2 0	Persian Yellow, deep color, fine form	2 0
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MOSS.

Colina, brilliant crimson, cupped	2 0	Lanei, large rosy crimson, fine	2 0
Common pink, an old favorite, rosy blush	1 6	Luxembourg, deep red, shaded purple	2 0
Etna, bright carmine, flowers in clusters	2 0	White Bath, old white moss	1 0
General Drouet, dark purple crimson	2 0	William Lobb, dark purple, fine show flower	1 6
Gloire des Mossesuses, delicate rose, a grand flower ..	2 0		

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

Selections left to ourselves, 9s. to 12s. per dozen.

We can supply a fine collection of the above, including self colored, white and flesh grounds, Bizarres, Picotees, &c. All the varieties are very attractive, beautiful, and highly perfumed. When the selection is left to ourselves we shall be careful to send all shades of color.

DAHLIAS—SHOW OR LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES.

THIS old English favourite is thoroughly at home in the colonies, and we have seen some of the most perfect flowers during the past season. The late showery summer has just suited them, and produced a profusion of bloom throughout. They should be planted in a deep rich soil. Price per doz., 12s., 18s., and 36s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Caroline Tellerill, lavender tipped violet, superb	2 6	Mrs. Dodds, lavender peach shaded, superb	2 6
Constance, creamy white, lilac shaded	2 6	„ C. Bacon, splendid delicate peach lilac	2 6
Grand Sultan, rich crimson, immense flower	2 6	New Duchess, creamy white, fine	2 6
Goldfinder, deep rich yellow, extra	1 6	Neville Keynes, deep straw, tinted lilac	2 6
Hon. Mrs. Trotter, lavender shaded, deep rose	2 0	Purple Gem, deep maroon purple	2 6
Juno, delicate pale purple	1 0	Rosy Queen, rich rose, perfect form	2 6
Reyne's Magnificent, purple shaded violet, fine	1 6	Summit of perfection, rich crimson	1 6
Lord Palmerston, deep scarlet, fine	2 0	Trompe de Roubaix, sulphur, shaded purple	1 6
Lady Hughes, straw color, fine	2 0	Wonderful, peach purple and lavender striped	2 6
Memorandum, lavender tipped with violet, fine	2 6	Yellow boy, bright yellow, splendid	2 6
Mary, white, fine	2 6		

POMPONE OR BOUQUET VARIETIES.

THIS charming variety of our favorite flower cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are small, but perfect, and are produced in great profusion, and are capital for nosegays, being about the size and form of a well-grown Ranunculus.

Angelina, brick-red dappled maroon	1 6	Little Maid, sulphur tipped maroon	1 0
Blonde, purple shaded lilac	1 0	„ Mary, maroon	2 0
Dr. Webb, rich crimson	2 0	„ Prince, deep crimson	1 0
Fireball, glowing scarlet	2 0	„ Wilhelmina, canary purple tip	1 6
Little Clara, bright crimson	1 6	Pearl of Lilliputs, deep purple	1 6
„ Friend, crimson maroon	1 6		

FUCHSIAS.

THIS is a favorite flower with everybody, and suits our climate admirably. During the past summer splendid specimens were frequently to be seen in our suburban gardens. For out-door culture old plants are the best; they will soon furnish into handsome shrubs and will bloom for six months of the year. Selections, twelve varieties, 12s. to 18s. per doz.

	s. d.		s. d.
Achilles, purple corolla, tube and sepals cerise	1 0	Little Bo-Peep, scarlet tube and sepals, violet corolla	1 0
Alliance, carmine tube, double purple corolla	1 6	Marie Cornelissen, large double white corolla, fine	1 6
Annie, tube and sepals flesh, corolla carmine	1 6	Madame „, double white corolla, deep crimson sepals	1 0
Arabella, cerise corolla, tube and sepals white	1 0	Marvellous, large purple corolla, crimson sepals, reflexed	1 6
Blue Boy, tube and sepals cerise, corolla purple	1 6	Masterpiece, sepals scarlet crimson, maroon corolla	1 0
Cherub, tube and sepals white, corolla soft rose	1 6	Norfolk Giant, bluish purple double corolla, crimson sepals	1 6
Crinoline, crimson sepals, violet corolla, reflexed	1 0	Oberon, bluish purple double corolla, crimson sepals	1 6
Constellation, bluish purple corolla, crimson sepals reflexed	1 0	Pillar of Gold, purple corolla, foliage striped with gold	1 6
Elegance, corolla crimson, sepals satiny white	1 6	Pius IX., double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 6
Empress des Fuchsias, double, large white corolla, crimson sepals	1 0	President, crimson tube and sepals, double corolla	1 0
Enech Arden, purple corolla, tube and sepals crimson	1 6	Princess Alice, pale rose, shaded sepals, white corolla	1 0
Favorite of Fortune, double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 6	Rifleman, deep crimson, large double corolla	1 0
Fair Oriana, fine white sepals, rosy crimson corolla	1 0	Rose of Denmark, sepals white, deep lavender corolla	1 6
Fountain de St. Matthew, striped corolla, crimson sepals	1 6	Rose of Castile, white tube and sepals, violet corolla	1 0
Guiding Star, bluish tubes, purple corolla	1 0	Sir C. Campbell, double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 0
Hercules, double plum corolla, crimson sepals	1 0	Schiller, white tube and sepals, deep purple corolla	1 0
Her Majesty, bright crimson corolla, waxy white sepals	1 0	Star of Night, very dark, sepals beautifully reflexed	1 0
Hugh Miller, bluish tube and sepals, violet corolla	1 6	Souvenir de Cheswick, tube and sepals crimson, plum corolla	1 0
Ira Gray, cerise sepals, corolla purple rose stripes	1 6	Symbol, tube and sepals crimson, white corolla	1 6
Lord of the Manor, purple crimson sepals, purple corolla	1 6	Venus de Medicis, sepals flesh corolla, rich purple	1 6
Lucretia Borgia, large purple corolla, scarlet sepals, reflexed	1 0	Wiltshire Lass, crimson scarlet corolla, white sepals	1 0

NEW FUSCHIAS FOR 1872.

Price, 2s. each, 18s. per dozen, sorts.

Model: Very bright red tube and sepals, corolla very dark purple, flamed with brilliant carmine.

Mrs. Shirley Hibberd: Pure white tube and sepals, fine large expanded corolla, color bright pink suffused with purple, good habit.

President (No. 2.): An extraordinary large double variety, very rich carmine tube and sepals, corolla rich purple; the sepals large and broad, and horizontally reflexed. This is quite a distinct variety from one sent out some years ago under this name.

Triumph: A remarkably bold and striking variety, with intense crimson tube and sepals, the latter of extraordinary width and substance, and elegantly recurved; the corolla is long and large, very full and double, of a rich purple color, attractively marked with crimson at the base. It is of vigorous and compact growth.

NEW FUSCHIAS—continued.

Lustre: A welcome addition to the white sepal section of Fuchias, on account of the remarkably vivid crimson vermilion hue that pervades the corolla, the edges of the segments of which are tinted with pale orange; tube and sepals waxy white, the latter very elegantly reflexed; excellent habit and free bloomer.

Social: Intense crimson tube and sepals, with very pure white corolla, the sepals reflexed.

Enchantress: A well-proportioned flower; tube and sepals bright rose, the sepals bright and reflexed; immense double white corolla, tinted with violet crimson at the base. This variety is of good habit, free flowering, and exceedingly distinct and attractive.

Gazelle: Bright scarlet tube and sepals, elegantly reflexed, large violet blue corolla.

Harvest Home: Long pink tube, broad scarlet sepals, large double violet corolla, with large flakes of rose from the base.

Herald: Tube and sepals bright rose, corolla bright blue, changing to violet pink, the sepals horizontally reflexed.

Avalanche (Henderson's): This is certainly the best habited double Fuschia. The flowers are very double, large, and fine, of good color and substance. Tube and sepals bright carmine, well reflexed, corolla dark violet plum.

PERENNIAL PHLOXES 1s. each; per doz., 9s.

THIS is a most beautiful, free-flowering, hardy, herbaceous plant, producing splendid spikes of flowers of various colours. Plant in rich soil, and water with liquid manure, so as to produce fine heads of bloom.

Anna	Eye-Bright	Monsieur Chauviere	Mrs. Addison
Antagonist	Gustave Duchesse	Madame de Vandel	Osiris
Brendenciffe	Harriet Beecher	" Domage	Paniculata Alba
Brilliant	Hector Boillard	" Hearne	President Paxen
Cassiope	King Leopold	Miss Weafield	Rose of Castile
Comtesse de Bressen	Le Leon	Monsieur Comaiss	Speciosa
Doandre	Monsieur Moreau	Mrs. Holland	

PELARGONIUMS—(Double Zonale.)

THIS variety is of quite recent introduction, is of the type of the old scarlet geranium, but produces fine heads of double flowers, closely set, forming a ball of some three or four inches in diameter. The plants are very strong growing, and quite hardy. We can highly recommend them.

	s. d.		s. d.
Conqueror, rich vermilion with white eye	1 6	*Rosetta, beautiful soft rose, large and double	1 6
Emile Lemoine, carmine centre, shaded scarlet	1 6	Sunshine, rosy carmine, immense trusses	1 6
*Gloire de Nancy, carmine, large and very double	1 0	*Troubadour, light scarlet flowers, petals very broad	1 6
*Imperatrice Eugène, bright rose, dwarf habit, with huge trusses	1 6	*Triomphe de Lorraine, flowers fine and very double, color rosy carmine	1 0
*Madame Lemoine, bright pink, immense trusses, very double	1 6	Vivian, rich rosy scarlet, flowers full and fine	1 6
Memnon, bright rosy scarlet, trusses very large	1 6		
*Ascendency	*Emulation	*Ranunculiflora plenissima	*Tom Pouce
*Capt. D. Dermite	*Latona	*Splendor	*Victor
*Duplex	*Mrs. Rose Charmeux	*Triomphe	

THOSE marked thus* we can supply in collections at the following cheap rates:—Twelve finest show varieties, 12s.; six selected varieties, 8s.

CHOICE VARIEGATED PELARGONIUMS—(SILVER.)

These are fine border plants, their gay and variegated foliage contrasting beautifully with the surrounding green; they remain attractive during the whole season, and should be represented in every garden.

Dandy, leaves small, white margins, flowers scarlet	1 6	Quercifolia Variegata, leaves white stripes, flowers rose	2 6
Flower of the Day, white leaf, margin, flowers bright scarlet	1 0	Silver Queen, creamy white margin leaf, crimson flowers	1 6

BICOLOR PELARGONIUMS—(GOLD AND BRONZE.)

THIS fine variety cannot be too highly recommended; the leaves are of various shades of color, and are marked with gold and bronze, which is at some seasons of the year of the most dazzling brilliancy.

Admiration, disc and margin yellow, zone dark chestnut	1 0	Neatness, leaves yellow, well-defined bronze zone	1 6
Beauty of Calderdale, leaf yellowish green, zone reddish bronze	1 6	Perilla, leaf yellow, zone bronze flower orange scarlet	1 6
Gaiety, leaves yellowish green, large, bronzy crimson zone	1 6	Sunshine, disc and margin straw, zone dark cinnamon	1 6
Luna, leaves golden, chocolate zone	1 6	Trophy, disc and margin greenish yellow, zone bronze	1 0
		Zoe, leaf greenish yellow, chestnut brown zone	1 0

ZONALE OR HORSE-SHOE LEAVED.

THIS is the old variety, greatly improved, and the sorts we have catalogued are, all of them, worth a place. They are grown for their flowers, which are large, and produced in fine trusses, and vary from bright rosy scarlet to pure white with pink eye.

Alice, salmon scarlet, mottled white, very neat	1 6	Madame Vaucher, pale flesh, almost white, very beautiful	1 0
Bride, white, margined with pink, red centre	1 6	Magenta Queen, magenta and crimson, white eye	1 0
Duchess, rosy lake, flowers and truss good	1 0	Rival, vermilion, fine large flower	1 6
Elysian, beautiful soft rosy pink, huge trusses	1 6	Serviceable, rich carmine, shaded scarlet	1 0
Hogarth, bright rosy salmon, white eye	1 0	Sunnyside, salmon, the half of the petals blush	1 0
Lady Darling, salmon and white	1 0		

NEW TRICOLOR LEAVED PELARGONIUMS.

A grand class of this favourite flower has now proved itself to be one of the finest of our decorative garden plants, and capable of standing the severity of our Summer. While we write, the gorgeous colours of the leaves are beginning to show themselves, and will continue throughout the Winter and Spring in all their beauty. During Summer the plants will, if in a dry situation, go to rest. From the difficulty of propagating, we were unable to send out many of our orders last season, but have now a stock ready for immediate sale.

The plants are of dwarf habit, and much resemble the Bicolors in this respect; they are quite hardy, and we have no doubt that they will by-and-bye be as easily cultivated as our other variegated varieties; the leaf is the great attraction in this grand novelty, as all the varieties have three distinct colours, beautifully arranged and contrasted. What can be more beautiful than a plant covered with leaves encircled with zones of three distinct colours. For instance, green, gold, and deep crimson, and those varying from time to time in intensity and beauty.

We do not mean to say that these plants are always so furnished, as when in vigorous growth they lose their bright colors, and produce sometimes green leaves; so that our customers must not be astonished if the young plants supplied to them have not their colours fully developed. However, we consider this rather an advantage than otherwise, as the eye would weary of such dazzling colours; whereas we can watch with pleasure the changing hues of any favourite plant. We recommend that they should be planted in the open border, in good rich stuff, and a few boughs placed over them till established.

Golden Pheasant. Excellent bedder, free grower

Topsy

*Countess of Craven

*Miss Dix

Sunset. A very beautiful and distinct variety, brilliant and scarlet zone

*Sunray

Beauty of Chiswick

Humming Bird

Cinderella

Mrs. Pollock. Bright bronze, red zone belted with crimson, edged with rich golden yellow

Tricolor Nosegay

*Moire Antique

*Lady Harriet Blosse

*Cynthia

Lady Callum. Rich bronze crimson, ground tints

*Glen Eyre Beauty

*Vernon

Glistening Sea

Italian Beauty

Master Longfields

*Lucy Grieve. Rich, brilliant surface zone of lake crimson upon and under bronze ground

Silver Star

*Mrs. R. Wynne

*Golden Hair

Italia Unita

Sophia Dumaesque. A robust, freely branched variety, gold leaf margins effectively marked with a brilliant flame tinted scarlet zone

Red Rover

Moonbeam

Picturata

*Lavinia. Bright flame, from a bronze zone golden margin

General Collection, Six Plants for 20s.; each, 3s. 6d. Those marked thus * are very scarce; 7s. 6d. each.

NEW AND CHOICE DOUBLE FLOWERING PELARGONIUMS, (GERANIUMS.)

Price, 2s. each. 18s. per doz. sorts.

Signet. Flowers very large and of great substance, rosy scarlet; a most desirable plant, one of the best double flowered section.

***Andrew Henderson.** One of the best double flowering varieties, its habit and growth being very dwarf and compact; colour, clear scarlet lake; the trusses are of extraordinary size, and the individual flowers are very full and double.

***Sparkhill Beauty.** One of the most beautiful varieties ever sent out; the flowers are large and very double, of a deep rose colour, and the petals are very smoothly arranged; the trusses of globular form, and immense size.

Imperatrice Eugenie. A very free flowering variety, with huge trusses of very double flowers of a beautiful bright rose colour, and of dwarf and vigorous habit.

***Jeanne de Saint-Maur.** Bright dazzling vermilion, fine large flowers; a distinct and exceedingly attractive variety.

Le Vesuve: Fine large extremely brilliant scarlet flowers, very full and double, habit dwarf and compact. An exquisite variety.

Madame Racouchot. A free flowering variety, producing enormous trusses of large flowers of a remarkably fresh light rose colour.

***Madame Rudolf Abel.** Of dwarf and compact habit, and very free flowering. The flowers are well formed, and of a very bright rose colour.

ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW AND CHOICE DOUBLE FLOWERING PELARGONIUMS—*continued.*

- ***Marie Lemoine.** This is a decided improvement in every way, finer shaped blooms, very free blooming, small leaves, and much more dwarf in habit; colour, bright rose, of a most pleasing description, and it is certainly one of the most beautiful Geraniums ever produced.
- ***Delight.** Flowers bright rosy carmine; an exceedingly free-flowering variety. It is of a dwarf growth, throwing its huge trusses well above the foliage.
- ***Memnon.** This variety produces immense trusses of large and full beautifully formed rosette-like flowers, of a bright and attractive rosy scarlet colour; it is of good compact habit, and very free flowering. One of the best double flowered section.
- ***National.** This variety produces large trusses of finely formed double flowers; colour, bright carmine.
- ***Wilhelm Pfitzer.** An extremely attractive and dazzling variety, producing immense trusses of large double flowers of an exceedingly rich dark carmine crimson colour.
- ***Victor Lemoine.** This variety produces magnificent flowers of immense size and of good full form, of an exceedingly bright scarlet colour, and borne on fine large round trusses; the foliage is neat and compact, and the habit of growth dwarf and bushy; one of the best of the double flowered section.
- ***Victoire de Lyon.** A very distinct variety, producing in great abundance moderate sized trusses of very double and well-formed flowers of a very rich and bright crimson colour, with a pretty shade of violet.

NEW ZONALE PELARGONIUMS, (GERANIUMS.)

SINGLE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

2s. each, 18s. per dozen.

- ***Docteur Muret.** This is a remarkable variety for its immense sized blooms. It is, in colour, a very nice orange scarlet; the pips are from two to three inches across. A hybrid nosegay.
- ***Fausta.** Scarlet suffused with purple; distinct, and very attractive. Nicely shaped flowers.
- ***Lord Stanley.** Flowers exceedingly dark scarlet; colour, very bright and glowing; fine shape flower, good truss.
- * One of the best.
- ***Lord Derby.** Flowers intense scarlet, of a very bright shade; very large and fine form and substance; a magnificent variety.
- ***Titan.** Flowers orange scarlet, with a conspicuous white eye, of immense size; probably the largest Pelargonium yet raised; truss, form, and substance good; very fine.

LARGE FLOWERED SHOW AND SPOTTED GERANIUMS.

We think this name will enable our friends to distinguish this as an old English favourite. The leaves are not of the zonale class, being of a bright green and serrated.

Archbishop of Canterbury, deep maroon, shaded and spotted	2 6	Lady Cooper, pure white, distinct and beautiful	 2 6
Cardinal Cullen, peach crimson, upper petals maroon spotted	2 6	Madame Heine, pale peach, crimson maroon spots	 1 6
Dr. Cumming, rich pink, upper petals deep crimson, shaded	2 6	Miss Gladstone, rich pink, deep crimson spots	 1 6
Elector, bluish, rich crimson spotted and shaded	 2 6	Rosalie, flesh, upper petals crimson spotted	 1 6
Lady Byron, pink and peach, maroon spots	 2 6	Sir James Martin, peach, veined with maroon and spotted	.. 2 6

VERBENAS.

6s. to 9s. per dozen.

Amy Robsart, white purplish crimson eye, fine	 s. d. 1 0	Miss Mary Law, white striped crimson, very distinct	 s. d. 1 0
Count Paluck, fine purple, white eye	 0 9	Mrs. Macafee, deep purple, crimson shaded, white centre	 0 9
Daylight, pale lavender	 0 9	Mrs. Glen, purplish crimson, white eye	 0 9
Defiance, brilliant scarlet, fine old bedder	 0 9	Melendres, old trailing scarlet variety	 0 9
Emilie Rose, pure white, striped rose	 1 0	Othello, deep velvety crimson, best dark out	 1 0
Ernest, bright rose, large white eye	 0 9	Queen Victoria, white, changing to pale lavender, superb	 1 0
Foxhunter, remarkably brilliant scarlet, not to be surpassed	1 0	Ringleader, white, with purple stripe, variable	 0 9
Incomparable, rich crimson, white eye, one of the best	 0 9	Rosalie, creamy white, purple eye, fine	 0 9
Magenta Queen, magenta, fine white eye, superb	 1 0		

NEW AND CHOICE VERBENAS FOR 1872.

Price, 1s. each.

THE following are new varieties of this favorite flower, which have been introduced last season. They have bloomed during the summer, and we have no hesitation in recommending them as the finest set ever sent out:—

- Auricula**: Violet shaded with maroon, lemon eye; fine truss and pips. A splendid large variety.
Black Prince: A unique variety, with rich chocolate black flowers. The truss is not large, but is remarkable for its very rich color.
Champion: Dazzling orange scarlet, large yellow eye, immense sized pips, larger than Foxhunter.
Crimson King: Bright crimson, with distinct dark band of color round a yellow eye. A compact grower, and a very fine variety.
Edith: Clear self pink, yellow eye; pips and truss very large, and of good shape. Very compact habit.
Excellent: Rich violet rose, lemon eye; a very beautiful variety.
Favorite: Violet rose, with white eye, fine large truss, distinct.
Masterpiece: White, tinted with lilac, truss and pips very large. A very strong grower, habit of Lionhunter.
Model: Rich violet blue, with large pure white eyes. A very neat and attractive variety; the best of this color yet raised.
Mrs. Greig: Reddish purple, yellow eye, fine large truss and pips. Probably the largest verberna yet introduced.
Mrs. Malleson: Beautiful cherry color, with very large pure white eye, good shaped truss and pips.
Novelty: Violet, with crimson purple centre. As the flowers attain age the colors fade, when it is a remarkably attractive variety.
Pearl: The color of this variety, as nearly as possible, resembles the well-known Arbonia Umbellata; the truss is of medium size. Quite a distinct sort.
Warrior: Deep crimson shaded with maroon; yellow eye. Fine compact habit, and very free.

NEW ITALIAN, OR CARNATION-STRIPED, VERBENAS.

Superb novelties, with beautiful markings, vigorous growers and free bloomers.

Price, 1s. 6d. each; the set of eight, 10s.

- Butterfly**: Pure white, heavily striped and flaked with bright purple and lavender.
Delicata: White, striped with lilac, fine truss.
Jewess: Ground color Amaranth red, slightly striped and splashed with white.
Lady of the Lake: White, striped with red; colors bright, good-sized truss, and pips very showy.
Silver Star: Ground color white, striped and flaked with magenta. Fine strong grower. One of the best in this section.
Spangle: Ground color lilac, striped and splashed with crimson.
Unique: Pure white ground, striped with bright pink. Free and robust grower.
Venus: Snowy white, striped and speckled with bright carmine.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

				9s. per dozen.				s. d.
Andromeda, rosy salmon	..	..	..	0 9	Helena, pink and white, variable..	..	..	0 9
Bella, pale pink	..	..	..	0 9	Hercules, crimson purple	..	..	0 9
Canary Bird, bright canary	..	..	..	1 0	La rouge, deep salmon, yellow edged, quilled	..	..	1 0
Diana, deep lavender	..	..	..	0 9	Lord Derby, dark purple, a splendid variety, new	..	..	1 6
Edith, canary	..	..	..	0 9	Nelly, white, lilac edge	..	..	1 0
Fire King, crimson	..	..	..	1 0	Oscar, rosy purple	..	..	0 9
Gem, bright orange, crimson tipped	..	..	..	1 0	Pluto, bright yellow, quilled	..	..	1 0
Goldfinder, bright yellow	..	..	..	0 9	Princess Beatrice, beautiful rosy pink, an attractive variety..	..	..	1 0
Guernsey Nugget, primrose yellow, fine..	..	..	..	1 6	Rosa, rose..	..	..	0 9

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hawthorne Quicks	..	Yearlings	10s. per 1000	Arbor Vitæ	..	..	9s. per dozen
"	..	2 years	15s. "	Cypress Common	..	..	6s. "
"	..	3 years	20s. "	Olive Wild	..	1 year	10s. per 100

Osage Orange, Yearlings, 30s. per 1000.

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

				s. d.				s. d.
Box, per yard, to plant 3 yards	..	..	..	2 6	Thrift white, to plant 10 yards	..	..	2 6
Chamomile	10	..	..	2 6	Oxalis pink	10	..	2 6
Colchicum pink	5	..	..	3 6	Violets, blue	10	..	2 6
Thrift pink	8	..	..	3 6	" white	10	..	2 6

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

APPLE TREES do best in a compact sandy loam, (worst in stiff, impacted clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast, therefore, for them, the land should not be deeply trenched, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie for two seasons before planting. Manure should not be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. It is very common for apple trees to be completely spoiled by a too exuberant growth before they arrive at full bearing. This over strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning roots and branches in winter, pinching back the growing shoots in summer, or better by bending and tying down the shoots as they grow to induce bushiness, and in winter cut away or prune as may seem good.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphid appears, attack it at once, don't give it a day to spread after you have discovered it. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst." Examine trees frequently; towards the Autumn and up to June examine daily. March and April are the most dangerous months.

ABBREVIATIONS:—Size—1, signifies Large; 2, Medium-size; 3, Small. Season or Time of Ripening: E, signifies Early; M, Medium; L, Late.

1s. 6d. each, 15s. per dozen: Extra strong two-year old trees, 18s. per dozen.

DESSERT AND CULINARY.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Bellefleur	1	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large.	Lemon Pippin ..	2	L.	One of the best for baking.
Blenheim Orange..	1	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses.	Lord Nelson ..	1	L.	Showy, not of first-rate quality.
Cellini	2	M.	Beautiful, excellent and prolific.	Mammoth	1	L.	Large and useful.
Deux Ans Hambledon ..	1	L.	One of the best winter apples.	Red Caldwell ..	2	M.	A good market apple.
Dickson's Emperor ..	1	L.	Excellent for all purposes.	Reinette du Canada ..	2	L.	Handsome and excellent.
Dutch Mignonne ..	1	L.	Great bearer and first quality.	Rhode Island Greening ..	1	L.	First-rate quality.
Early Harvest ..	2	E.	One of the best.	Stone Pippin ..	2	L.	Keeps remarkably well.
" Strawberry ..	2	E.	Handsome.	White Spanish Reinette ..	1	L.	Excellent for both purposes.
Fearn's Pippin ..	2	L.	Very productive, a useful sort.	Winter Pearmain ..	2	L.	Excellent market apple.
Five Crown Pippin ..	2	M.	One of the best for baking.	Wellington ..	1	M.	Good bearer and keeper.
				Wick's Scarlet ..	2	M.	Good bearer and handsome.

DESSERT.

Adams' Pearmain ..	1	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality	New Rock Pippin ..	2	L.	Excellent.
American Newtown ..	2	L.	Excellent, crisp and juicy.	" York Pippin ..	2	L.	Good, hardy.
Brown Spice ..	2	L.	First-rate, a great bearer.	Newtown Pippin ..	2	L.	Very fine.
Claygate Pearmain ..	2	L.	An abundant bearer, first-rate.	Nonpareil, Braddick's ..	3	L.	A1, a good keeper.
Cobham ..	2	M.	Handsome, with ribston flavour.	" Early ..	3	E.	Brisk, good.
Cockle Pippin ..	2	L.	One of the best, and keeps well.	" Pitmaston ..	2	L.	Good.
Coe's Golden Drop ..	3	L.	Small, a delicious apple.	" Russet ..	2	L.	Fine flavour.
Cornish Gillyflower ..	2	L.	Highly flavored and good.	" Scarlet ..	2	L.	Very good and handsome.
Court Pendu Plat ..	2	L.	Keeps well, prolific, valuable.	Paradise ..	2	M.	A good bearer.
" of Wick ..	3	M.	Handsome, first-class, a good keeper.	Peach (Irish) ..	2	E.	One of the best early kinds, and does not blight.
Cox's Orange Pippin ..	2	L.	One of the best, finely perfumed.	Pearson's Plate ..	3	L.	A delicious little apple.
Devonshire Quarrenden ..	2	E.	One of the best early apples.	Pigeonnet Rouge ..	2	E.	Very pretty, but not first-rate.
Duchesse d'Oldenburg ..	2	M.	Rich, juicy, handsome.	Pine Apple (Lucombe's) ..	3	M.	Richly flavoured, first-rate.
Early Julian ..	2	E.	Very good.	" (Pitmaston's) ..	3	L.	Richly flavoured, and sugary.
Embroidered Pippin ..	3	L.	Handsomely marked with russet	" russet ..	1	M.	Highly aromatic, one of the best.
French Crab ..	2	L.	A favouritely, capital keeper.	Pomme d'Neige ..	2	L.	Musky flavour.
Golden Harvey ..	2	L.	One of the richest flavoured.	Red Astrachan ..	2	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
" Nonpareil ..	3	L.	Excellent	" Quarrenden ..	3	E.	Excellent and delicious.
" Pippin ..	3	L.	The Queen of the dessert.	Ribston Pippin ..	2	M.	One of the highest flavoured.
" Reinette ..	2	M.	Superb, delicious, good bearer.	Rosemary Russet ..	2	M.	Sweet, juicy, and aromatic.
" Russet ..	2	L.	Very rich, with high aroma.	Scarlet Pearmain ..	2	M.	Beautiful, second-rate quality.
Gooseberry Pippin ..	3	L.	A first-rate apple.	Stamford Pippin ..	2	L.	Rich and excellent.
Juneating ..	3	E.	One of the earliest.	Sturmer Pippin ..	3	L.	Valuable, late keeping, richly flavoured.
Keddlstone Pippin ..	3	M.	First-class.	Triomphe de Luxembourg ..	1	M.	Very large showy fruit.
Kerry Pippin ..	3	E.	First-class, hardy, good bearer.	Victoria ..	3	L.	Firm, juicy, vinous, aromatic.
Kirk's Golden Pippin ..	2	M.	Prolific and very good.	Wheeler's Russet ..	2	L.	Very good.
Lamb Abbey Pearmain ..	2	L.	One of the best.	White Astrachan ..	2	M.	Excellent, flesh transparent.
Maclean's Favourite ..	2	L.	A good bearer, and first-rate.	" Juneating ..	3	E.	Very early and good.
Mannington's Pearmain ..	2	L.	Very rich and excellent.	" Nonpareil ..	2	L.	Very fine, best of the Nonpareils
Margil ..	3	L.	Highest excellence, keeps well.	Winter Peach ..	2	L.	A good American fruit.
New Nonpareil ..	3	E.	Delicious early apple, bears well.				

APPLES—continued.

CULINARY.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Alexander	1	M.	A large showy apple.	Kingston Nonpareil Codlin	1	M.	Large, good.
Alfriston	1	L.	One of the best, fine acidity.	Leo 10th			
Anglesea Pippin				Lucombe's Seedling	1	L.	Handsome and of good quali
Beauty of Kent	1	M.	Large, very showy, fine quality.	Lord Suffield	1	M.	Very handsome and useful.
Bedfordshire Foundling ..	1	L.	Excellent and very prolific.	Mank's Codlin	2	L.	Prolific and valuable.
Caldwell's Keeper	1	L.	Handsome and good.	Mere de Menage	1	L.	Very large and handsome.
Colville Blanc	1	L.	Strong grower and good bearer.	Mobb's Royal	1	L.	Extra large and good.
Cat's Head	1	L.	Excellent, a good keeper.	Nonetuch	2	E.	A useful early variety.
Christmas Kitchen	1	L.	Prolific, good.	Norfolk Beefing	2	L.	Excellent for baking and drying.
Cox's Pomona	1	M.	First rate and very handsome.	Rambour d' Hiver	1	E.	First-rate.
Crab American	3	M.	Preserving, cherry size.	Red German	1	M.	Beautiful.
„ Siberian	3	M.	Very small, used for preserving.	„ Kernel pippin	2	M.	A good fruit.
Craddock's Pearmain				Royal Russett	1	L.	Excellent for kitchen use
Dumelow's Seedling	1	L.	One of the best, fine acidity.	Spitzbergen			
Dutch Codling	1	E.	Excellent.	Warner's King	1	L.	Handsome and good.
Edmund Jupp	2	M.	Excellent, a great bearer.	Watson's Dumpling	1	M.	A fine large cooking apple.
Flower of Herts	1	M.	Large.	Waltham Abbey	1	M.	Large and handsome.
„ Kent	1	M.	First-rate.	Yorkshire Greening	1	L.	One of the best.
Gloria Mundii	1	M.	Handsome, soft tender flesh.				

CIDER.

Bottle Stopper.
Cider.
Kingdom Sour.
Orange.
Pomorites.
Pound.

Red Sour.
Spice.
Sir Richard.
Tom Pat.
Woodsour.

PEARS.

This climate is well adapted for Pears, and they are perhaps, as an article of food, the most useful and important fruit cultivated. The soil, aspect, shelter, and treatment required, is much the same as for the apple; but the pruning requires to be more varied, according to the peculiar growth of particular varieties. Many of them require checking to throw them into fruit. Root pruning for the first six or seven years would assist in bringing them to a proper state of growth and maturity, and prevent the trees from getting into a wild straggling habit, which they are inclined to do, and which tends to render them barren. In rich soil it is sometimes necessary to graft, kinds that grow too freely, upon quince stocks. Pears are no exception to the rule about subsoil drainage and ventilation: without it they will often set fruit in autumn instead of spring, to their great detriment.

1s. 6d. each, 15s. per dozen; extra strong two-year old trees, 18s. per dozen.

DESSERT AND CULINARY.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Bergamot Easter	1	L.	Very good and useful.	Bon Winter	1	E.	Large.
„ Summer	2	E.	Good, a prolific variety.	Colmar d' Arenberg	1	M.	Handsome, prolific.
Beurré Brettonneau	1	L.	Fine, for both purposes.	Monsieur le Curé	1	L.	Handsome, excellent.
„ de Capiaumont	2	M.	Fine, melting, and prolific.	Prince Albert	2	L.	Second rate, but good bearer.
Bon Chretien Turc	1	L.	Good.	„ Imperial	1	M.	Good for both purposes, prolific.

DESSERT.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Albertine	2	E.	First class.	Beurre Clairgeau	1	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet.
Ambrosia	2	E.	Prolific, tender, and melting.	„ Delfosse	2	L.	Buttery, melting, highly aromatic.
Aston Town	3	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific.	„ Easter	1	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear.
Bergamot Autumn	3	L.	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour.	„ Langelier	1	L.	Handsome, of excellent quality.
„ d'Esperen	2	L.	Richly flavoured, first-rate.	„ Leon Le Clere	2	L.	Melting and well flavoured.
„ Gansel's	1	M.	Melting and richly flavoured.	„ Longtar			
„ White	1	L.	Excellent.	„ de rance	1	L.	One of the most valuable late pears.
Beurre d'Amaulis	1	M.	Melting, buttery, and rich.	„ Thuerlinck	1	L.	Large, but not first-rate.
„ d'Arenberg	2	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed.	„ Van Mons	2	L.	Excellent, buttery, and melting.
„ Berckman's	2	L.	Handsome, rich, and delicious.	Bonchretien summer	1	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet.
„ Bosc	1	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic.				
„ Brown	1	M.	Richly flavoured, with high aroma.				

PEARS—DESSERT—continued.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Bonchretien Williams ..	1	M.	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear.	Eyewood ..	3	M.	Very excellent.
Bishop's Thumb ..	1	M.	Prolific.	Flemish beauty ..	1	M.	First-rate, melting.
Black Achan ..	2	M.	Hardy.	Fondante d'Automme ..	1	M.	Tender, juicy, melting, and delicious.
Broompark ..	2	L.	Excellent, rich, and musky.	d'Cuerne ..	2	E.	Good, half-melting.
Buttar ..	1	E.	A useful early pear.	Fulvie Gregoire ..			
Calabasse d'Esperen ..	2	L.	Good keeping.	Glout Morceau ..	2	L.	Above medium size, first-rate.
Catinka ..	2	M.	Rich, superior.	Green Chisel ..	3	E.	Very small, of little merit.
Chaumontel ..	1	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting.	Jargonelle ..	1	E.	The best of early pears.
Citron des Carmes ..	3	E.	A delicious early pear, liable to crack.	Knight's Monarch ..	2	L.	An excellent bearer, most valuable.
Christmas ..	3	E.	A small pear.	Leopold the First ..	2	L.	Melting and first-rate.
Colmar Passe ..	2	L.	A prolific, fine, melting pear.	Louise Bonne of Jersey ..	2	M.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour.
Compte de Flandre ..	1	L.	Very large, handsome, and good.	Madame Elize ..	1	L.	A second-rate melting pear.
de Lamy ..	1	L.	One of the most delicious.	Marie Louise ..	1	L.	One of the richest flavoured and best known.
Paris ..				Marie Delcourt ..			
Conseiller de la Cour ..	2	M.		Morel ..	2	L.	Crisp, juicy, and agreeable.
Crasanne ..	1	L.	Excellent.	Napoleon ..	1	L.	First-rate, melting.
Aithrop ..	2	L.	A first rate pear.	Ne plus Meuris ..	2	L.	Buttery and melting, first-rate.
Winter ..	2	L.	Very late, keeps well.	Peire Peche ..	2	E.	Prime.
Désiré Van Mons ..	1		Excellent.	Seigneur d'Esperen ..	1	M.	Melting, delicious.
Doyenne d'Alençon ..	1	M.	Delicious, first-class.	Seckle ..	3	M.	Buttery, melting, rich.
d'Eté ..	3	E.	Prolific, very early.	Swan's Egg ..	2	M.	A very excellent pear.
d'Hiver ..	1	L.	A tip top, very late.	Thompson's ..	2	L.	One of the best, rich, delicious
Goubault ..	1	L.	Large, rich.	Van Mon's Leon le Clerc ..	1	M.	Handsome, melting, and rich.
St. Michael ..	3	M.	Prolific.	Windsor or Cape ..	1	M.	A hardy and good market pear.
Dr. Trosseau ..	1	M.	Highly esteemed.	Winter Nelis ..	2	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific.
Duchesse de' Angouleme ..	1	M.	A good pear, sometimes coarse grained.	Yat ..	3	E.	Small, but excellent.
Empress Josephine ..	2	L.	First-rate, melting, sugary, and vinous.				

CULINARY.

Bequene Musque ..	1	E.	First-rate.	Kissing Point ..	1	L.	Good, gigantic.
Bon Chretien, Spanish ..	1	L.	First-class, good keeper.	Large flat baking ..	1	L.	Sugary, first-class.
Cattilac ..	1	L.	One of the best.	Uvedale's St. Germain ..	1	L.	Like Kissing Point.
China ..	2	M.	Rich perfume, for preserving only.	St. John's ..	1	L.	A good stewing fruit.

PLUMS.

PLUMS like a cool aspect, well drained soil of a porous or sandy consistence. While young, they should not be manured, and strong growth should be checked by pinching back. They will not submit to root pruning. Only a few sorts thrive in the Sydney climate; but all do well on the elevated country—Argyle, Monaro, Bathurst, Mudgee, New England, and other places where the winters are cold enough to ensure a sufficient rest.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

DESSERT (OR PRESERVING).

Angelina Burdett ..	1	M.	Fine flavoured, purple.	Ickworth Imperatrice ..	1	L.	First-rate, dries well, purple.
Black Gage ..				Imperatrice ..	1	L.	Excellent, blue.
Morocco ..	2	E.	Excellent, black.	Jefferson ..	1	D. M.	Delicious flavour.
Blue Perdrigon ..	2	M.	Good quality.	Kirk's ..	2	D. M.	Rich, juicy, and excellent.
Coe's Golden Drop ..	1	M.	Excellent.	Golden Yellow ..	2	D. M.	Good and prolific.
Late Red ..	2	L.	Very good.	Large Drying ..	1	D. M.	Round, keeping.
Cowe's Dictator ..	1	M.	New.	Mamelon ..	2	E.	Sugary, green.
Denniston's Superb ..	2	E.	Rich yellow.	Monfort ..	2	E.	First-rate, purple.
Drap d'Or ..	2	E.	Rich, and beautiful golden	Orleans ..	2	M.	Prolific, red.
Early Orleans ..	2	E.	Good, purple.	late ..	2	M.	Fine, bloomy, purple.
Perdrigon ..	2	E.	Good bearer, purple.	Lawrence's ..			Very fine, purple.
South American ..	3	E.	Very early, red.	Queen Mother ..	3	M.	Rich, red.
" ..	3	E.	Yellow.	Queiche St. Martin's ..	1	L.	Good, yellow.
Gage Blue ..	2	D. M.	First-rate.	Reine Claude de Bavay ..	1	L.	Good, rich flavour, purple.
Green ..	2	D. M.	One of the richest.	Royale de Tours ..	1	E.	Very good, purple.
Purple ..	2	D. M.	Of great excellence.	Hative ..	2	E.	Prime, purple.
Yellow ..	2	D. M.	Good bearer.				

PLUMS—continued.
PRESERVING (SPECIAL.)

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Belle de Septembre ..	1	L.	First-rate, red.	Magnum Bonum ..	1	L.	An old sort, red.
Black Damson ..	3	E.	Prolific.	" " new ..	1	M.	Red.
Bleeker's scarlet ..	2	M.	Good.	" " white ..	1	L.	
Damson ..	3	E.	Prolific, blue.	" " yellow ..	1	M.	
" Shropshire ..	2	L.	A fine jam fruit, purple.	Standard of England ..	1	M.	Prolific, red.
" prune ..	3	L.	Favourite for preserving, purple	Victoria ..	1	E.	Very large.
" Vermont ..	3	L.	Prolific, purple.	Washington ..	1	M.	Handsome, and excellent.
" white ..	1	L.	Fine, acidulous flavour.				

CHERRIES.

ALL that we said about the treatment of Plums will apply to Cherries. Only a few kinds bear well near Sydney, but inland, they all bear abundantly.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Adam's Crown ..	Medium size, an excellent, pale coloured fruit.	Empress Eugenie ..	A nice early fruit.
Admiral de Soissons ..	Large, excellent.	Florence ..	Late, large, and rich.
Anglaise Tardive ..	Late, excellent, prolific.	Gros de Wagnelee ..	First quality, largest size.
Archduke ..	Large, very rich and good	Heart of Midlothian ..	
Ashton ..	Very large and delicious.	Kentish ..	Excellent for tarts or preserving.
Belle de Choisy ..	A delicious, early sort.	Knight's Early Black ..	A richly flavoured early kind.
" Magnifique ..	Large and beautiful.	Late Duke ..	Very fine, late, and prolific.
Biggoreau ..	Large, good.	May Duke ..	Very good, one of our best croppers.
" de Mezel ..	Large and splendid	Monstreuse de Bavay ..	See Reine Hortense.
" Gros Coeur ..	Early and juicy, excellent.	Montmorency ..	Good, prolific.
" Napoleon ..	Large, good, and prolific.	Morello ..	Large, best for bottling or preserving.
Black Eagle ..	Medium size, rich and delicious.	Prusse ..	New.
" Heart ..	An old favourite.	Reine Hortense ..	Very large, with a sweet acidulous juice.
" Tartarian ..	Large, half tender and rich.	Royal Duke ..	Prolific and excellent.
Bowyer's Early Heart ..	Small, excellent, early, and prolific.	St. Margaret's ..	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid.
Claremont ..	A handsome fruit.	Werder's Early Black ..	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavour.
Downton ..	Large and delicious.	Waterloo ..	Large, early, and good.
Elton ..	Early, large, and luscious.	White Heart ..	An old and good sort.

APRICOTS.

APRICOTS require to be pruned so as to cause the trees to grow bushy, as the stems and naked branches are apt to sustain injury from sunstroke. The leading shoots should be shortened every year until the tree attains maturity. They like a north-easterly aspect, with shelter to the west or hot wind quarter. They suit all parts of the colony, and the fruit would always be fine with moist springs (we often have dry, which makes the fruit small), or with artificial watering. They like sandy loam, but will put up with any soil that other stone fruit will grow in. The great point is moisture at the proper time, good pruning, and plenty manure when the trees are in full bearing. The bark will not resist the scorching sun, so if the stems are not sheltered from it by the leaves, grass ropes may be wound round them or some other protection provided. The Apricot fruit we generally see brought to market is a miserable caricature of an apricot grown in your own garden with the treatment we now advise. As a rule the trees are little better than left to nature after once planted.

Name.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Season.	Description.
Breda ..	M.	Small, nicely flavoured.	Orange ..	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good
Bush Peach ..	M.	Large, rich, juicy, one of the best.	Peach ..	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour.
Elruge ..	M.	New.	Pale Superb ..	L.	Large, handsome, and excellent.
Grossé Pêche ..	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest.	Pennant Hills Oval ..	E.	Medium size, good, and prolific.
Hemskirk ..	E.	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark	Red Masculine ..	E.	Small, juicy, with a musky flavour.
Kaisha ..	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy, and agreeable.	Royal ..	M.	Large and good.
Late Warrick ..	L.		Shipley's (Blenheim) ..	E.	Large, very productive, and early.
Moorepark Temples ..	M.	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best.	Temple ..	M.	Large and good.
Musch Musch ..	E.	Small, richly flavoured, excellent for preserving.	Turkey ..	L.	An old sort, peculiar aroma.
			Warwick ..	L.	Large, good flavour.

PEACHES.

ALL the finer kinds of Peaches require similar treatment to that indicated for apricots. It is true that there are very fine Peaches produced often without much attention, but it can only happen so in exceptionally favourable seasons, or on naturally irrigated ground. Even the rough kinds that grow as though wild, about creeks and road-sides are very different things in a genial spring to the same in an ungenial

PEACHES—*continued.*

one. A well-grown Peach, of a first-class sort, is undoubtedly the richest and most luscious of all fruits; while the same variety, poorly grown, is the most rubbishy of all rubbish. Our climate is very favourable for the growth of the Peach, and a very little care will be well repaid, at all events in the private garden.

1s. 6d. each, 15s. per dozen.

MELTING AND FREESTONE.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Abec	1	E.	Delicious.	Melton	1	M.	Very good
Admirable	1	E.	Good.	Mignon	1	M.	First-class flavour
Albert	1	E.	Excellent.	Merchant Campbell	2	M.	Fine flavour
Barrington	1	M.	Very good.	Noblesse	1	M.	First-rate
Bellegarde	2	E.	Delicate flavour.	Shepherd's	1	M.	Good
China	3	E.	Very early, aromatic	Red Nutmeg	3	E.	Very early
Flat	3	E.	Very early, sweet	Royal George	1	E.	The real old sort
Double Montague	2	E.	Rich and juicy	Shanghai	1	M.	A capital market peach
Early York	2	E.	Rich and luscious	Sulhamsted	1	L.	A fair, coarse fruit
French Mignon	1	E.	First-rate	Salway	1	L.	Fine flesh, orange
George the Fourth	1	M.	Good, rather coarse	Superb	1	E.	Like Royal George
Grosse Mignon	1	M.	Capital, the mid season	Walburton Admirable	1	L.	A superb fruit
early	2	E.	Juicy	Weeping	1	M.	A fair fruit
Malta	1	M.	Flesh yellow, rich and luscious	White China			Double flowering
Madeleine de Courson	2	M.	Fine, juicy				

CLINGSTONES.

Alice	2	M.	Good, high colour	June	1	L.	Good for the season
Baldwin's	1	L.	Excellent	Late Newington	1	L.	Good
Baptist's Late	1	L.	Good	Reine des vergers			A valuable fruit
Early Newington	1	E.	First-class market	White Newington	1	L.	A fine drying fruit
Frazer's Newington	1	M.	A capital fruit	Yarramundi	1	L.	Good for drying
Goliath							

NECTARINES.

MELTING AND FREESTONE.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Balgowan	1	E.	Excellent	River's Orange	1	E.	Like the last, but more prolific
Downton	2	M.	Juicy, first-rate	Scarlet (<i>Imperatrice</i>)	2	E.	Fine aromatic, very prolific
Elruge	1	M.	A favourite	Stanwick	1	L.	Flesh white, tender, delicious
Hunt's Tawny	1	E.	Flesh yellow, rich flavour	Victoria	1	E.	Like last, but a month earlier
Meek's Scarlet	2	E.	Flesh white, aromatic, good	Violette Hative	2	E.	Like violet musk, scarlet, first-rate
Oldenburgh	2	L.	Excellent				
Pitmaston Orange	1	E.	Flesh orange, rich and juicy				

CLINGSTONES.

Cowper's	1	L.	Very good, shrivelled	Roman	1	M.	A fine fruit, shrivels well
Newington	1	L.	A good variety	Weeping	1	M.	A noble fruit (Archbold's seedling)
early	1	E.	Like last, but earlier				

FIGS

ARE of easy culture, and bear abundant crops where the soil is deep, or well situated as to moisture and drainage. They require little or no pruning, and unless the soil gets too dry, they will continue ripening fruit from January to June.

12s. per dozen.

Black Genoa	1	Juicy, sweet, and rich	Large Blue	1	Somewhat coarse
Italian	1	Much esteemed for its flavour	Small	3	Fine flavoured variety
Blue Provence	3	Richly flavoured	Smyrna	1	Excellent for drying
Brown Ischia	2	Rich and prolific	White Genoa	1	Large and first-rate
Turkey	1	Very luscious, one of the best	Ischia	2	See Green Ischia
Brunswick	1	Rich and excellent	Provence	3	Luscious and excellent
Green Ischia	2	Richly flavoured			

FIGS—continued.

Scarce; 2s. each.

Angelique	2	Fine flavour	Singleton's Perpetual ..	2	Rich and sugary
Black Ischia	2	Rich and good	Yellow Ischia (<i>Nerii</i>) ..	2	Skin pale yellow, transparent,
Early Violet	2	Wonderful bearer			flesh red; exceedingly rich
Figue d'Or (<i>Yellow Marseilles</i>)	1	Rich exceedingly; best drying			and juicy
Marseilles White (<i>Figue blanche</i>)	1	Celebrated for drying			

ALMONDS.

MUCH neglected, suits the climate, and is more easily cultivated than the peach. Best without manure.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Brandon's Jordan	Very large, good bearer	New Nonpareil	Handsome, bears well
Jordan	Large, shy bearer	Paper Shell	The common sort

QUINCES.—1s. 6d. each.

Apple shaped	Excellent.	Large Portugal	Very large.
Pear shaped	Large and good.	Orange	Small fruit, perfumed.

MEDLARS.—1s. 6d. each.

Dutch	Very large.	Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour.
Monstrous	The largest.		

NUTS.—2s. each.

THE undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, they would bear abundantly.

Cobb Nuts.	Hazel.
Cosford.	Walnut.
Red Filbert.	Spanish Chestnut, 3s. 6d.
White ditto.	Hickory Nut.
Northamptonshire Prolific.	

GOOSEBERRIES.

THE winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite fruit to crop well, but long before you reach the end of the three railways they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine) when good sorts are cultivated (not poor sorts as now) the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why in such parts, within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry. Hitherto only two or three inferior sorts have been tried. Now we have pleasure in being able to include in our list, for the first time, some varieties of the very best English and Scotch reputation.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

RED.

Crown Bob	Very large, late.
Ironmonger	Small, rich, early.
Keen's Seedling	Medium size, rich, early.
Red Champagne (<i>Red Turkey</i>)	Small, very rich, early.
Red Ocean	
Red Warrington (<i>Volunteer</i>)	One of the best, late.
Rough Red	Small, the best preserving.

YELLOW.

Champagne (<i>Amber</i>)	Small, very rich, late.
Early Sulphur (<i>Golden Ball</i>)	Very early, good.
Round yellow (<i>Rumbullion</i>)	Early, best bottling.
Sulphur (<i>Rough</i>)	Small, very rich, late.
Yellow Lion	Large, rich, late.

WHITE.

Hedgehog (<i>Irish White—Porcu-</i>	Middle size, rich, early, excel-
<i>pine</i>)	lent.
Royal White	Small, very rich, early.
White Lion	Large, very rich, very late.
Whitesmith (<i>Lancashire Lass</i>)	Large, early. This variety is
	seldom equalled, and never
	excelled.

GREEN.

Grenton Green (<i>York seedling</i>)	Medium size, good, early
Lord Crewe	Large, good, late, very prolific
Laurel (<i>Green Laurel</i>)	Nearly white, very sweet, late,
	a great bearer
Jolly Miner (<i>Jolly Tar</i>)	Very large, rich, and sweet,
	early, good bearer

CURRANTS.

Companions of Gooseberries. 1s. each, 9s. per dozen.
Red.

Black.

White.

GRAPE VINES.

THE following list is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, sent for on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. We do not think a further description necessary.

Rooted plants, 6d. each, or 30s. per 100; cuttings, 5s. per 100, except marked otherwise.

	s. d.		s. d.
Black Damascus.		Muscat of Alexandria.	
" Hambro.		Muscatel Black.	
" Prince.		" Red.	
" Tripoli	1 0	" White.	
Bowood Muscat	1 0	Royal Vineyard	2 6
Buckland's Sweetwater	1 0	Shepherd's Reising.	
Chasselas.		Snow's Muscat Hambro	1 0
Duchess of Buccleugh	2 6	Sweetwater.	
Golden Hamburg	2 6	Trentham Black.	
Gouias.		Verdelho (Maderia).	
Hermitage or Shiras.		Wantage.	
Isabella.		White Sherry.	
Joslyng's St. Albens	1 6	Uliade.	
Lady Downes' Seedling	1 0		

ORANGES.

ORANGES grow better in New South Wales than in any other country. They have been cultivated for many years, and people have succeeded in their culture who originally knew no more of the Orange tree or any other gardening than the Bunyip. Fortunes have been made in many instances without the exercise of any better horticultural knowledge. Twenty years of comparatively wet seasons have caused many orchards to fail, and the only ones that have escaped are those that have by chance been planted on naturally ventilated and subsoil drained land. Therefore, every one who wants to rear an orangery should put in subsoil drains the first thing. The trees may thrive for twenty years without, but not much longer, and most likely not so long. In thoroughly well-prepared and suitable situations Orange trees would on an average live 400 or 500 years. Plant in the autumn if you can, and do not plant young trees that have grown coarse and rank. Choose healthy but sturdy, not mushroom trees. If in a cold situation place a few boughs so as to protect them from frost.

24s. per dozen.

CHINA, OR SWEET.

Bahia, or Navel.	Maltese Egg (nutmeg)	Queen.	Siletta.	St. Michael's.
Blood, or Maltese.	Parramatta.	Rio.	St. Jago.	Teneriffe.
Maltese Oval.	Poor Man's.	Sabina.		

MANDARIN.

Cumquat.	Canton.	Dwarf.	Emperor.	Emperor of China.	Thorny.
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BITTER.

Poor Man's.	Seville (this is the best orange for marmalade).	Tangierine, noted in the east both for dessert and preserves.
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LEMONS AND LIMES.

24s. per dozen.

No garden should lack a lemon tree or two. They will grow anywhere near the coast, even in a back yard. They are useful as medicine; in cookery, and where there is a family, no single tree could compare with it in profit or value.

Common	Well known, rough skinned	Persian or Sweet Lime	Sweet and pleasant flavour
Lisbon	The best	West Indian	Small and excellent
Heong Long	Fruit very large, but coarse		

SHADDOCKS.

Common	Sour, 2s. 6d.	Manilla	Sweet, 2s. 6d.
Blood	Sweet, 2s. 6d.		

CITRONS.

Bengal	Large, 2s. 6d.	Dwarf.. .. .	The best, 2s. 6d.
Common	Hardy, 2s. 6d.	Knight's	Fine perfume, 2s. 6d.

BANANAS AND PLANTAINS.

THIS tribe of fruit will thrive in the neighbourhood of Sydney, or anywhere along the east coast, if planted in good soil, well sheltered from wind, and with plenty of moisture; very little trouble is required by them if the situation is suitable.

Cavendishii	Delicious	3 6	Sapientium	1 6
Gigantea	Enormous fruit	7 6	Sp. Norfolk Island	5 0
Purple leaved .. .. .	.. .. .	5 0	Sugar Banana	5 0
Rumphiana	Large, good	5 0	 Very sweet	5 0

STRAWBERRIES.

STRONG soil, deeply worked, and plenty of moisture, and you may have this delicious fruit for five or six months in the year. But they must have food and moisture, or they will not furnish such rich store.

From 3s. 6d. to 5s. per 100.

British Queen	The old flavour	Marguerite	Very large, handsome
Carolina Superba	Large, good	May Queen	Small, good bearer
Duc de Malakoff	Large	Myatt's Pine Apple	Flavor first-rate
Eleanor, or Myatt's Eliza	Handsome	Oscar	A good variety
Empress Eugenie	Very large	Omar Pacha	Good flavour
Eclipse	Very fine	Prince Arthur	Good bearer
Fertilised Hautboy	Very large and fine	Rifleman	Fine flavour, prolific
Frogmore	Handsome, late	Sir Harry	Large and good
Keen's Seedling	Fine old sort	Trollope's Victoria	Unsurpassed
La Reine	Long fruit, good	White Chilian	An old favourite
La Constant	Large, late, good		

GUAVAS.

GUAVAS are worth a place in every garden; they grow and fruit without any attention. The purple variety is the hardiest, and is the one so celebrated for the expensive "Guava Jelly." They will not grow in the very cold districts.

Dwarf	From Timor	2 6	Yellow	Large	1 6
Purple	Delicious	1 6			

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Anona (Cherimoyer)	Rough fruited	2 6	Date	Well worth a place	2 6
" " Reticutata	Smooth	2 6	Diospyros Kakii	(Chinese Date Plum)	5 0
" " .. .. .	.. .. .	5 0	Hovenia dulcis	Flavour of rasins	1 6
Artocarpus Integrifolia	(Jack Fruit)	5 0	Lognut	A useful culinary fruit	1 6
Blackberry (American) .. .. .	.. .. .	1 0	Mulberry, black (English) .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6
" (English) .. .. .	.. .. .	1 0	" " white (Chinese) .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6
Cape Gooseberry	A useful fruit	1 0	Olive	Of sorts	2 0
Chesnut, Horse .. .. .	.. .. .	3 6	Pomegranate .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6
Cocoonut	Fruit for sowing	1 6	Raspberries, red and white, per 100 20s.; each .. .. .	.. .. .	0 6
Cupania Australis	(Australian Tamarind)	3 6	Rose Apple .. .. .	.. .. .	2 0
Currant	Black, red, and white	1 0			

PASSION FRUIT.

Alata	Small Grenadilla	2 6	Grenadilla	True	3 6
Decasne's	" "	2 6	Purple	Common	1 6

CULINARY.—USEFUL PLANTS AND ROOTS.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Arrowroot, common, each	1 6	Garlic, per lb.	1 0	Potatoes. Sorts. (Market price)	
Artichoke, Globe, per doz	6 0	Ginger, each	2 6	Potatoe Onions. (Market price)	
" " Jerusalem, per lb.	0 6	Horehound	1 0	Rhubarb. Sorts. Per doz.	6 0
Asparagus, 1 to 3 years old, per 100	5s. to 10 0	Hop	1 0	Rue, each	1 0
Balm, common	1 0	Horse Radish	1 3	Sage, per doz.	6 0
" " of Gilead	1 0	Lavender	1 6	Sea Kale, per doz.	6 0
Brocoli, per 100	2 6	Leek, per 100	2 6	Southernwood, each	1 0
Cabbage, of sorts, per 100	1 6	Lettuce	2 6	Sugar Cane roots	1 0
Cauliflower	2 6	Liquorice, each	3 6	Tansy	1 0
Celery	3 6	Marjoram, per doz.	6 0	Taro	1 6
Chamomile	1 0	Mint	3 0	Thyme, per doz.	3 0
Chives, per lb.		Parsley	1 0	Tree Onion per lb.	1 0
Dandelion	1 0	Patience	1 0	Water Cress, per bundle	1 0
Eschallots, per lb.	1 0	Pennyroyal	1 0	Wake Robin	2 6
Feverfew	1 0	Peppermint	1 0	Wormwood	1 0

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Hints to Storekeepers	2
Seeds by Post	3
Prepayment of Small Orders	3
Despatch of Goods	4
Garden Seeds	5 to 13
Miscellaneous	13
The Tree Onion	14
Earth Nuts or Pea Nuts	14
Our 20s. Case of Garden Seeds	15
Hedge Seeds	16
Agricultural Seeds	16 to 17
Hints to Agriculturists... ..	18
Grass Seeds for Pasture	20
How to Sow Grasses without Cultivation	22
Indigenous Seeds	22
Hardwood Timber Trees	24
Flower Seeds	27 to 42
How to Sow Flower Seeds	43
Flowering Bulbs... ..	44
Garden Implements	46
Sherwood Drain Tiles	49
Home Embellishment & Ornamental Gardening	50 to 58
Californian Tree Seeds... ..	59

PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

Palms, Dracenas, and Cycads	60
Conifers and Taxads	60 to 62
Shelter Trees	62
Hardy Trees and Shrubs	63 to 68
Creepers and Climbers... ..	69 to 70
Herbaceous Plants, &c.	70
Coloured Foliage Plants	72
Azaleas	73
Camellias... ..	73
Roses	73 to 74

	PAGE.
Carnations and Picotees	74
Dahlias	75
Fuchsias	75 to 76
Perennial Phloxes	76
Pelargoniums	76
„ Tricolour-leaved	77 to 78
Verbenas	78 to 79
Chrysanthemums	79
Hedge Plants	79
Plants for Edging	79

FRUIT TREES.

Apples	80 to 81
Pears	81 to 82
Plums	82 to 83
Cherries	83
Apricots	83
Peaches	83 to 84
Nectarines	84
Figs	84
Almonds	85
Quinces	85
Medlars	85
Nuts	85
Gooseberries	85
Currants	86
Grape Vines	86
Oranges	86
Lemons and Limes	86
Shaddocks and Citrons	86
Bananas	87
Strawberries	87
Guavas	87
Miscellaneous Fruits	87
Passion Fruit	87
Culinary and Useful Plants	87





GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (PAMPAS GRASS.)

THIS is one of the most strikingly handsome plants ever introduced to park or pleasure ground. It is a vigorous and quick grower, attaining a height of ten or fifteen feet. Its tall feathery or plume-like flower-spikes, silvery white, accompanied by its elegant drooping foliage of a hoary green, gives it a majestic and highly attractive appearance. The flowers last through Summer, Autumn and Winter, and the plant is always presentable. Its beauty is most effective when viewed from a distance, and this should be studied when planting. The outside or boundary borders at conspicuous points would be suitable, but it should not be crowded. Its beauties can, however, be best seen backed by shrubbery isolated at the extreme end of a grass plot. It is also seen to advantage as a centre plant, either on grass or flower bed. It has proved itself suited to our climate, and not at all particular as to soil, although it prefers, like most plants, the best. No garden should be without the "Pride of the Prairie."